





## OLIVER SCOOPED IN.

## THE RUNAWAY HUSBAND AND GENERAL SCAMP MUST GO.

The Seducer of Little Nellie Slauson is Held for Trial—He Does Not Have a Word to Say in His Defense.

The preliminary examination of John Oliver, the degraded brute who deserted his wife and family of small children, and ran away with Nellie Slauson, the 16-year-old daughter of Mrs. Harriet Slauson, took place in Justice Austin's court yesterday morning. The prisoner was defended by Q. S. Sparks and Deputy District Attorneys Harrison and Chelf appeared on behalf of the People. The charge against Oliver was adultery, and the counsel for the People had no difficulty whatever in making out a clear case against him.

Ruby S. Oliver, the deserted wife of the defendant, appeared in court as a witness against her recalcitrant husband. Her testimony simply being to establish the fact that she was the lawful wife of the defendant at the time the elopement took place. Mrs. Oliver has been residing with her mother at Compton since she was taken from the miserable tent she had been driven to shelter by her poverty, and is now once more beginning to lose that fearful look of hunger and misery she wore at the time she was befriended by the Ladies' Benevolent Society of this city.

Harriet Slauson, the mother of the mere child who ran away with Oliver, was also put on the stand, and testified to the fact that the defendant had once before enticed her daughter to go away with him, but had returned when he discovered the officers of the law were to be sent after them. Mrs. Slauson also testified to the age of her daughter, stating that she was but 16 years old when the defendant persuaded her to accompany him on the second occasion. She stated that the elopement was entirely the work of the defendant, as she had repeatedly warned her daughter of the character the man bore, and had received her daughter's promise that she would have nothing more to do with him. It was on this condition that she had taken her daughter into her home again after she had run away the first time, and this would not have done had it not been for the fact that she believed her daughter was in earnest.

Fred G. Smith, the deputy constable who had followed up the trail of the eloping couple until he effected their arrest, was the next witness interrogated, and he testified as to the particulars of the cohabitation of the two as alleged, and told the same story of the arrest as printed in these columns when Oliver was brought to the County Jail after his arrest.

Nellie Slauson, the young girl who had been persuaded by the defendant to leave her home and go with him to San Pedro, was then put on the stand, and testified that she had lived with the defendant as man and wife at San Pedro, to which town they had gone on leaving Los Angeles. They had resided there from about the 1st of the 17th of July last, and then gone to San Bernardino, where they had also lived together as man and wife. She stated that their reason for leaving San Pedro was that some of the neighbors had commenced to have a suspicion that they were not as they represented themselves to be, and they had therefore left the place and proceeded to San Bernardino, where they resided until they were arrested by Deputy Constable Smith. At the latter place what few neighbors they had took them for man and wife, and asked them no questions about the matter. She did not state what her reasons were for going away from home with the defendant, but simply stated that she had done so, and seemed prepared to abide by the consequences. Nellie Slauson is not by any means an unintelligent-looking woman, having quite a pleasing and bright-looking appearance, while Oliver, the defendant, is one of those ordinary-looking, low-browed men who, one would imagine, would be the last man a young girl would be likely to run off with.

After taking the testimony of Nellie Slauson the counsel for the People rested their case. Oliver had no witnesses to call, nor did he make any sort of a statement, appearing as though he was prepared to take the consequences for the crime he had committed. The Court, under the circumstances, had no alternative but to hold him for trial, which it accordingly did, fixing his bail at \$1000. In default of bail, Oliver was removed to the County Jail, where he will await his trial in the Superior Court.

Since the arrest of Oliver it has been discovered that he comes from a bad family, and was raised in Utah, where, in all probability, he gained his Mormon inclinations. His brother has already served two years in San Quentin, and is now engaged in putting in his time on a fifteen-year sentence. His first term of five years was for committing rape; the second and last term for horse-stealing. Oliver himself is extremely reticent as regards his past life, and it is whispered that on his trial evidence of other crimes committed by him in the northern part of the State will be introduced.

## DISCUSSING BUGS.

## Prof. Klee's Mass Meeting of Orchardists Yesterday.

A mass meeting called by Prof. Klee, State Inspector of Fruit Pests, was held at the Board of Trade rooms yesterday, attended by fifty fruit growers, among them A. S. Chapman, San Gabriel; Messrs. McMillan and Dill of the Horticultural Commission, F. Edward Gray, S. D. Crow, W. L. Phillips and others from Anaheim; Joel Parker, Orange; Prof. Coquillette, Dr. Chubb, Orange; Dr. Congar, Pasadena, George Rice and others.

Mr. Getchell of Venon was elected president, F. Edward Gray of Alhambra secretary.

Mr. Chapman gave his experience in fumigating with the Moore process. The great drawback is the expense. Apparent cost for a tree twelve feet diameter, 75 cents; cost of machinery, tent, etc., about \$250.

Mr. Klee followed, giving his opinion that this gas will certainly kill, and he thought the expense could be reduced. His idea was to agitate the subject to get people to work. The gas, however, is unsafe in inexperienced hands, as it is sure death if inhaled. His idea was to organize a company that would undertake to fumigate large orchards, while it is necessary that small owners should look after plants and flowers.

Dr. Chubb regretted that orchards and vineyards were being used as footballs by the real-estate agents.

Mr. Crow read an account of the different treatments as used in the Wolfskill orchard, which included dry heat tobacco, sulphur, concussion by explosion of gunpowder and every known remedy.

Prof. Coquillette gave an interesting statement of experiments made by himself. There was much discussion as to whether insects could live in the ground. Remarks were made by Dr. Congar, who favored topping trees back, enforcing the present law and having no fear of complaining of a neighbor's insects as a nuisance.

Prof. Klee wanted concentrated action on the part of fruit growers, as it required public sentiment to enforce any law.

Mr. Crow favored sending Mr. Coquillette abroad to study up a parasite for the white scale. Mr. Chapman offered a resolution that Prof. Klee be requested to send Mr. Coquillette to portions of the world where the white scale exists with the purpose of introducing any known parasites of the insect into California; that Prof. Klee be asked to pay Mr. Coquillette a salary,

with the understanding that the fruit growers raise sufficient by subscription to pay all other expenses.

Mr. Chapman offered to head the list with \$50. The motion was unanimously carried, and the furtherance of the proposition left to the Horticultural Commission.

George Rice gave his experience in a forcible manner as late Horticultural Commissioner.

One other enthusiastic horticulturist, too modest to have his name appear in print, gave the present Board of Supervisors a terrible raking. He told how the present board of Horticultural Commissioners had been handicapped by the Supervisors; how one of them has offered the information that he does not live in an orange-growing district, but if a remedy for sheep-scab was required he would vote for an appropriation—a fall from the sublime to the ridiculous that caused immense disgust among the fruit growers present. Another speaker gave it as his opinion that the District Attorney will not enforce the law, as he is looking for a reelection, and that the Supervisors were asleep dreaming of the same desirable idea, leaving fruit growers to their own resources.

The meeting was enthusiastic, and has done an immense amount of good in bracing the growers up to further action against the pests that threaten their orchards.

## SUGAR BEETS.

## A Sample of What the Long Beach County Can Do.

In view of the fact that the great sugar producer, Claus Spreckels, is going to introduce the growing of the sugar beet for the manufacture of sugar on this coast, I bring a sample grown by me near Long Beach for inspection as to size and quality, so that through the medium of the press the attention of South California may be called to the subject. Though discussion will suggest the soil best adapted to the growth, the quality of the beet and best location for a plant, etc., I think that soil similar to that on which the sample was grown can be found to the amount of 100,000 acres. It has sufficient moisture to grow a superior quality of beet, the soil being free from alkali and requiring no irrigation, and yet making a remarkable growth, as sample shows, and at lower figures than the same quality of soil can be found elsewhere. I suggest that samples be brought to Los Angeles, and that there be a careful analysis made of them, showing the amount of saccharine matter that each contains, and give location of each sample; also, price of lands and about what amount of land can be had in the immediate vicinity; also, facilities for shipping, and that the results be forwarded to Mr. Spreckels.

Long Beach, Los Angeles county, Cal., Oct. 7, 1887.

## WRIGHT ON HORSES.

## He Makes Their Old Bones Rattle in San Pedro.

Officer Wright of the Humane Society was yesterday sent with the boy George Lewis to San Pedro, where the boy was put on board the Queen of the Pacific for transportation to the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society at San Francisco. Having to wait some time for a returning train, the officer went over the town to see whether he could find any cases in his line. Before going many steps he saw a Chinaman driving a veritable bag of bones, and going before Justice Johnson swore out a warrant for the man's arrest on a charge of cruelty to animals. As the Chinaman's name was unknown the warrant was made out in the name of John Doe, and it was lucky that such was the case, as the man with the bag of bones had left for his home at Compton, twelve miles distant. But in the place of the one who had left another Chinaman was found driving the remains of a horse in even a worse state of preservation than the first. The John Doe warrant was brought into play and the man arrested, tried and fined. Refusing to pay the fine, the Chinaman was put on the train and brought to the County Jail by Constable Hogan, where he was seen by a friend, whom he had sent for and who paid his fine and sent him back home. Another warrant has been sworn out for the first Chinaman and placed in the hands of Constable Hogan, who will arrest him at the earliest possible moment and notify Special Officer Wright, who will go to San Pedro and watch the prosecution of the case on the part of the Humane Society.

## Incorporation.

Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday by the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Utah Railway Company. The purpose is to construct a railway from the Bay of San Pedro to Los Angeles and Pasadena, and thence through the counties of Los Angeles, Kern, San Bernardino and Inyo to the eastern line of the State, with a branch to Redondo Beach. The directors are L. L. Winans, J. P. Woodbury, W. B. King, S. O. Houghton and I. W. Hellman. Capital stock, \$10,000,000; amount subscribed, \$911,000.

## Belmont in Danger.

Yesterday morning it was noticed that the grass on the hill a little south and west of the Belmont hotel, out near the end of Second street, was blazing, some persons having inadvertently started it. For a while it appeared as if the fire was likely to reach the hotel, but fortunately the wind was in the wrong direction for much damage to be done, and during the afternoon the flames were extinguished without damage to any of the property in that vicinity.

## Do Not Kiss.

Going to see the fine lots in the George Dalton St. tract. This is central property and for sale at one-half its value. Go and take a free ride with Charles Victor Hall at 2 p.m.; only one-fourth cash, balance on time; save rent.

This Winter's Inflax Will be 100,000 people. They will want lots in the Wolfskill tract, so don't be afraid to invest while the prices are low.

Exclusive agency for the famous Superior ranges. The very best made. E. E. Crandall & Co., 133 and 135 West First street.

Notary Public and Commissioner For New York State and Arizona Territory. G. A. Dobinson, 42 North Spring street.

The largest line of house and kitchen furnishings ever shown in the city. E. E. Crandall & Co., 133 and 135 West First street.

Battle of Gettysburg. Visitors should attend the great battle of the late war.

For the latest styles in woollens call on Short Bros., 131 Spring street.

For nobby fitting clothes, at reasonable prices, call on Short Bros.

Make your start in life at Rosecrans, the Star of the West.

For the latest out in fancy pantaloons call on Short Bros.

The Grand Hotel Rosecrans now in course of construction.

## TRY THE NEW STYLE

**Old Judge**  
CIGARETTES

THEY ARE THE BEST.  
ALBERT MAU & CO., 511 N. Main St., Sole Agents

Weal Estate—Rosecrans.

== \$240 PER LOT! ==

With Twenty-four Magnificent Houses Given Away!

AT

ROSECRANS!

On the Homestead Plan.

\$40 Down, \$10 Per Month, Without Interest.

OUR OWN MOTOR ROAD, RAPID TRANSIT,

—NOW BUILDING THROUGH THE TRACT.—

Which will afford 35 minutes transit from the Courthouse TO THE TOWNSITE OF ROSECRANS!

—WITH CHEAP FARES.—

Magnificent Hotel in Course of Construction. Water Piped to the Tract. We Will Build on Every Alternate Block an Elegant Villa Residence,

At a Total Cost to Us of \$60,000.

These houses will be distributed free among the lot buyers on the homestead plan. Every lot we are now offering is worth double the price asked, but on account of our large holdings in this section and for the benefit of previous purchasers, we desire to build up our beautiful townsite and take this means of so doing, as the cheapest house we build will cost \$2000. For a home the offer we now make places one in the reach of all at a nominal cost. For a sure investment one has but to see our land.

See the improvements we are actually making and be more than convinced. Think of it! Only six miles from Los Angeles. Cheap fare. Rapid transit. Beautiful lots. Low prices. Easy terms and magnificent houses free.

All houses ready for occupancy the day the lots are distributed. For further particulars, maps and circulars and to see the land call at our office. Free carriages daily.

E. R. D'ARTOIS & W. L. WEBB, OWNERS,

Rooms 8 and 9, Wilson Block, - - - 24 West First Street, - - - Los Angeles, California.

ALDINE  
SQUARE  
TRACT!

Lots are Now on the Market and Selling Fast.

—THIS IS—

THE FINEST SUBDIVISION EVER OFFERED FOR SALE

—IN THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.—

Situated on Jeffersop, Alameda and Santa Fe Avenue.

Lots \$300 and Upwards.

Terms to Suit Purchasers.

Lots in Aldine Square!

Platted and arranged after the famous Aldine Square of Chicago, are offered to the public at MODERATE PRICES, and we can safely assert that every lot sold by us during the next thirty days will DOUBLE IN VALUE within a few months.

The facilities for reaching ALDINE SQUARE are unsurpassed. The ELECTRIC ROAD, on Santa Fe Avenue, running in front of ALDINE SQUARE, and the Southern Pacific Railroad, with its new and adopted passenger station, named "ALDINE SQUARE STATION," located corner Jefferson and Alameda streets (all regular passenger trains will stop), makes rapid transit in reaching the center of the city in a few minutes, while the fare on either line will be only FIVE CENTS.

For a BUSINESS LOCATION, Jefferson and Alameda, being already well populated, offers to the merchant a grand opportunity for all branches of merchandise.

For a HOME, this charming tract, away from the turmoil and bustle of the city, surrounded as it is with its ORANGE AND WALNUT GROVES, is an elysium of comfort, a VERITABLE GARDEN OF EDEN.

—FOR PLAT AND MAP SHOWING DESIGN OF THE FAMOUS—

"ALDINE . . . SQUARE,"

—CALL AT THE OFFICE OF—

The Los Angeles and Chicago Real Estate Bureau,

116 West First street,

Moss & Ward, 134 N. Main St.,

AND ALL RELIABLE REAL-ESTATE DEALERS.

Investors, Look at This.  
MOSS & WARD,

At 134 North Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal.,

"THE SLEEPLESS REAL-ESTATE TEAM."

Five Reasons Why MOSS & WARD Always Get There.

NOTICE to CAPITALISTS and parties having money to invest in Los Angeles county: We are in a position to handle some property, for subdividing and forming syndicates, to better advantage than any other real-estate brokers on the Pacific Coast. Why?

FIRST—We never sleep, and always have an eye open for bargains.

SECOND—We always back up our opinion by taking an interest ourselves.

THIRD—We only accept property that we consider a bargain; therefore have only bargains to offer.

FOURTH—There is no question about it that bankers, capitalists, business men, etc., will not wisely by sending their money to us for investment, as our receipts will show so far not less than 2 per cent. and as high as 5 per cent. per month profit to the investor.

FIFTH—We can give all the reference necessary to show our responsibility upon application, written or verbal. Write for same if abroad.

"The Peer of All."

The latest and best tract on the market and laid out by us is "ALDINE SQUARE," and lots are now selling from \$300 to \$800 each; one-third cash, balance in six and twelve months. Look out for a sharp advance.

Our Meadow Park Townsite

Still enjoys a steady advance, and lots are changing hands rapidly. We have some choice lots at \$150; \$75 down, balance \$15 per month, without interest.

Take These at Once, and You Are a Sure Winner.

"Don't ponder." You have our word for it you can't lose.

House and lot on Vermont Avenue, near Adams street, all for \$1200. Needs cash. First person calls gets it. \$1000 cash. Clean side of the street. Extra bargain.

House and lot on corner of Alameda and Murial Avenue, all for \$1000; ¼ cash, balance in six and twelve months. Don't lose this.

Small house and two lots, one block from Temple street cable, near Lake Shore Avenue, all for \$1600; \$850 cash, balance in six months.

Don't pay rent when you can get a home for this price.

Two corner lots, Orange Heights, half block from Seventh street, near Pearl street; \$3800 takes them both. What's the matter with this?

MOSS & WARD,  
134 North Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal.



## IN SOCIETY.

## SOCIETY OF LOS ANGELES PUTTING ON METROPOLITAN SHAPE.

A Sound of Revelry by Night at Santa Monica—A Wedding in High Life—What Society People Are Doing—Gossip and Personal Mention.

"O, that I were a fool!"  
—*As You Like It.*

What, with our cable systems, our electric roads, our steadily increasing population, and as steadily increasing sale of corner lots, our school, banking and mercantile facilities, we are gradually assuming the true metropolitan spirit, and our amenability to progress in all branches of nature, art and science make who honors come easily and sit well upon us. To be sure, we are a little stiff in the joints as yet, need the oil of time and the friction of experience to remove all the traces of hayseedism, so to speak, but we mean well and propose to do better, if not best in the near future. In society our men and our women are rising to the occasion and coming to us as they do from all the large cities in the United States, bringing with them the flavor of an old civilization, and are making our city, that is young in actual years, appear old already in manners and customs, and place us on a different footing from that occupied by a mining town or a farming district of the same age. As good never comes in this life unattended by evil, however, even in "God's own country," with our paved streets and improved sewerage system, has appeared an epidemic of Anglo-manias of the form, and it is to be hoped not a malignant type, that the efforts of an efficient board of common sense may speedily eradicate and prevent. There seems to be a growing inclination on the part of our young men to lose their identity as free-thinking and free-acting Americans in the guise of escapade and flamboyant subterfuge by adopting a Harlequin costume in the way of shirts and collars, now rampant in Eastern cities, white shirt bosoms frilly decorated with broad quarter or half-inch horizontal stripes of red, black, blue or green, as the taste or complexion of the wearer may dictate, crowned with a white collar and a decollete vest cut with discrimination to show vast areas of these same stripes. It is style after all that makes the world go around, keeps tailors and haberdashers alive and makes the variety that is according to the Bible or some other accepted authority, the spice of life. And spice is good in its place, but not a healthy diet when taken alone or with much shaking. It is not an evidence of refinement, cultivation or good taste to follow every new phase of dress in either men or women, and anything ultra is well to be avoided as a general rule. This fashion was evidently introduced into New York through a mistake or rather an unfortunate combination of circumstances, probably by the younger son of some impoverished English house, who, when he reached that metropolis, found to his dismay that the journey had consumed most of his stock of linen, and having no spare cash to invest in new habiliments, yet considering cleanliness next to an English heart indispensable, donned the last shirt which he valued the yield, and which was striped, likewise the last collar, which was white, and sailed forth quaking, but clean. The youthful New York eye grappled with the situation, that it was a novelty, and ought to be embraced, that it was presented by an Englishman, and therefore must be correct, for to the New York intellect an Englishman, be he lord or cad, is the noblest invention of Providence. After the first New York sheep had jumped the fence, the rest of the flock with unhesitating zeal followed, and the result was a Swedish style that is devoid of all that is commendable. Finally one of its disciples came to Los Angeles, either in search of health or corner lots, and brought about the present mournful condition of things here, for as an Englishman is to a New Yorker, so is a New Yorker to the male Angeleno. Now, there are just two methods of righting this deplorable wrong, either for our young men to call up their common sense, and crush the style in its infancy by rising above its insinuating and seductive attractions, or else purchase only shirts with the red stripe, have their ties made of blue, with white stars on them, and transfigure the style into a national emblem by transforming themselves into an American flag band or brand. "O, noble fool! a worthy fool! Molley's the only wear."

With what exclamations of joy and sorrow (according to the sex) will the new club—the California Club of Los Angeles—be received. It is another evidence of our metropolitan aspirations, and will probably be the source of the same contentions in hitherto pacific home circles that are in the history of every other club under the sun. Some of our most prominent business men are on the subscription list and it will be established on a good practical basis, with ample and attractive accommodations, culinary attachment, and will offer every convenience to the lucky members.

"There was a sound of revelry by night" at the Arcadia on last Tuesday evening, and a cotillion, under the auspices of the ladies who are guests at the hotel, was enjoyed by about twenty couples. Mrs. John P. Jones and Mrs. Gen. Miles presided, and Lieut. Dupray led the germans with their alternating. He proved himself a clever artist in the art (for it is an art to lead a german successfully) and kept the figures revolving in prompt succession. The favors were pretty and carefully chosen, and the music all that could be desired. The main dining-hall was used as a ballroom, and the decorations of flags and flowers profuse and beautiful. Some of the costumes were very elegant and the evening was a success. The participants in the cotillion were Misses Cole, Clarke, Cash, Bucknell, Briggs, Denis, Gorman, Halliday, Folger, Flash, Jones, King, Hyde, Patton, Silent, Stone-man and Van Dyke; and Messrs. Banning, Byrne, Bettner, Bowring, Clarke, Carter, Cole, Fleischmann, Mudgett, McCalister, Mcowan, Mellus, Patton, Silent, Thomas, Wood, Lovell, Young and Withshire.

The invitations of the Inter Nos german will be out this week, and society is on the quiver of expectation.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Duncan entertained a number of friends, to celebrate their third anniversary, at dinner.

Mrs. O. W. Childs and her daughter returned from San Francisco last Monday.

Henry Crocker of the house of H. S. Crocker & Co., stationers in San Francisco, visited Los Angeles last week. His sister, Miss Fannie Crocker, accompanied him.

J. J. Byrne of the San Joaquin ranch was in the city on Tuesday.

Judge J. I. Reddick has returned from a visit East.

Mrs. Norton with her two children has been spending the week with friends here on her way to New York and Boston.

The ladies of the Hebrew Benevolent Association are making preparations for a ball to be given next month. The committee of arrangements is in good hands. Mrs. L. W. Hellman, Mrs. Hirschfeld and Mrs. Katz being active members.

Judge Anson Brunson left for the North last Tuesday.

Mark L. Requa of Oakland is visiting the city on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Mauldin of San Francisco are here on a visit.

A. F. Harner, the cleverest exponent of our local art, is at present sketching near Santa Barbara.

Miss Lizzie Dillman is visiting her brother's home in Sacramento.

THE GEORGE-PHILLIPS WEDDING.

A brilliant wedding took place Wednesday, September 28th, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. L. Phillips, Spadra, Los Angeles county, the contracting parties being

the only daughter, Miss Nellie H., and Mr. A. Frank George, of Los Angeles. About 100 invitations were issued to relatives and friends, and the preparations for the event were elaborate in every detail, exquisite taste was displayed in the decorations, and the entire residence was bright with illuminations. Before 8 o'clock the preparations were completed, and the guests commenced to arrive. Half an hour later the bride and groom, the bridesmaids, the groomsmen, and the entire wedding party, dressed in the most elaborate and beautiful manner, entered the spacious parlor. Two little children, Louis Allen and Bonita Wilkins, led the way, strewn flowers along the bridal path—and were followed by the parents of the bride—and the maid of honor, Miss Kate Cecil, and the bridesmaid Miss Frances George and Miss Rebecca M. Phillips, and were met by the groom and his attendants, Charles A. Vogelsang and N. M. Entler, who arranged themselves in regular order before the altar. The impressive ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. F. Moody. After the usual congratulations an elegant supper, furnished by Lillich of Los Angeles, was partaken of, the event closing with dancing in the spacious parlors of the Phillips home.

The bride was attired in a toilet of fine French lace, made with a long court train and having a japon front of moire. It was elaborately trimmed with Duchesse lace, so deftly arranged as to bring forth all its beauty. The bodice was cut high at the neck, with long sleeves, and the gloves were white, undressed kid. Her hair was arranged high, and from it depended the long fleecy veil of white moirine. The presents were numerous and costly, including a check for \$10,000 from the bride's father, and an elegant diamond and ruby-studded gold watch from her mother.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. L. Phillips, Charles Phillips, Louis Allen, Phillips, George S. Phillips, Miss Kate Cecil, Miss Frances George, Miss Emily L. Phillips of San Francisco, Miss Rebecca M. Phillips of Berkeley, Mrs. E. B. Duncombe of Berkeley, Mr. and Mrs. Currier, Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. L. Broderick, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. White, Mr. and Mrs. William Shipley, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. C. Burdick, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Fryer, Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy, Mrs. Mary Beach, Mrs. G. A. Smith, Mrs. J. A. Kenniston; the Misses Minnie Egan, May Egan, Cree Burdick, Laura Noyes, Edna Noyes, Jessie and Alice Gavit, Jessie Watson, Bessie Collins, Ada J. Allen, Louis B. Allen and Bonita Wilkins; Charles A. Vogelsang, N. M. Entler, Ed Black, J. H. Brennan, W. W. Thompson, A. B. Caldwell, H. E. Hamilton, Louis Heine, Prof. Bruno Gurtowski, Ed Merritt, Fred Collins, James Shirsbury and Murry Callen.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. George departed for an extended trip through the Northern and Eastern States, after which they will return to San Pedro, where they will reside.

We notice that the sales of the Raymond Improvement Company in their Division No. 1 have been so rapid that they have been obliged to subdivide more land to accommodate buyers. To this end they have placed on the market their Division No. 2, located in the southeasterly portion of their tract and in front of the Raymond Hotel. They offer some 5000 feet frontage on Garfield avenue at low prices. Everyone at all familiar with that section of the city will be glad to hear that the principal drive from Alhambra to Raymond station, over two miles long and seventy feet wide, will within the near future be settled its entire length. The street cars are already running from Alhambra northward, and roads enough to complete the road to Raymond will arrive in a few days and at once be laid. Call on W. G. Hughes, Secretary, Room 9, Los Angeles National Bank Building, corner First and Spring streets.

Mrs. Dr. Wells, Woman Specialist, The first lady Homeopath of Kentucky, many years of successful practice in prolapsus uteri, leucorrhoea, ovarian disease, irregularities—relief and radical change felt from the first treatment. No. 3418, Spring st.

Reward. The many true friends of Burbank will be pleased to learn that Burbank will soon have a junction of two main line railways, and two dummy roads, making Burbank a most important railroad center.

No proposed things at Rosecrans, but hotel, motor road, waterworks and buildings now going up. Streets are graded. Only \$10 per month will secure a house and lot at Rosecrans.

Where is Business Drifted? In the vicinity of the gigantic new passenger depot of the Southern Pacific Railroad on the Wolfkill tract.

A Lotze & Son's steam tables, carving tables and wrought steel French ranges, best made. E. E. Crandall & Co., 133 and 135 West First street.

The best assortment of table cutlery, kitchen knives and carving sets ever shown in the city. E. E. Crandall & Co., 133 and 135, West First street.

Go and see the Motor road now building to Rosecrans, and then buy a lot and one of the beautiful houses to be given away.

Legal.

An Ordinance PROHIBITING ALL PERSONS

leading, riding or driving horses, mules, dogs, sheep, animals or cattle of any kind in a vehicle or otherwise faster than a walk across any county bridge in Los Angeles county, Cal.

Passed by the following vote: Ayes, Supervisors T. E. Rowan, Oscar Macy, William Martin, J. W. Kensable, Jacob Rosen; noes, none.

The Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles county do ordain as follows:

Section 1. No person shall lead, ride or drive any horse, mule, dog, sheep or any animal or cattle of any kind whatever faster than a walk across any of the bridges of Los Angeles county.

Sec. 2. Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined ten dollars for such violation, and the same shall be recoverable as in cases of other petty misdemeanors under the law in this State.

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall take effect upon October 1st, 1887, and shall prior to that date be published for one week in the Los Angeles Daily Herald and Los Angeles Daily Times, newspapers published in this county, together with the names of the members of this Board voting for and against the same.

(Seal) T. E. ROWAN, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles county, Cal.

C. H. DUNSMOOR, Clerk.

Notice to Builders.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR the carpenters' work, etc., of the Rubidoux Hotel, at Riverside, San Bernardino county, Cal., under the following conditions:

That 50 per cent. of the frame lumber must be on the ground, and that 100 carpenters be employed within ten days after the signing of the contract.

A certified check of \$1000 shall accompany proposals, payable to the order of the Riverside Hotel Company.

The company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals shall be addressed to the secretary of the Riverside Hotel Company, Riverside, Cal., and shall be in his office before 2 o'clock Saturday, October 15, 1887.

Plans and specifications are to be seen in the office of the architect, John C. Pelton, Jr., Wilson block, Los Angeles, Cal.

Notice to Builders.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR the carpenters' work, etc., of the Hotel Belmont, at Anaheim, Los Angeles county, Cal., under the following conditions:

That 50 per cent. of the framing lumber be on the ground, and that thirty carpenters be employed on the work within ten days after the signing of the contract.

A certified check of \$1000 shall accompany each proposal, payable to the order of the Anaheim Improvement Company.

The company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals shall be addressed to the Anaheim Improvement Company, Anaheim, Cal., and shall be in their office before 12 o'clock, October 17, 1887.

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## Real Estate.

McCarthy's  
ACRES  
ACRES  
ACRES

## REAL ESTATE SALE

Or Choice Speculative Properties for Syndicates or Individuals.

Listen, Now We Mean Business!

100 acres very nice land at Dundee, 2 miles above Burbank, \$150. Southern Pacific Railroad passes through this land.

416 acres of improved land just 1 mile from South Oxnard, \$100. Price and terms will say you good.

12 acres in Burbank, all joining railroad depot; this is a good investment; owner would not sell this promising piece if he were here.

10 acres, corner of — in Burbank, \$400; suitable for town lots. Owner lives East, and we haven't time to sell lots.

10 acres choice land in San Fernando at nearly original price by the owner—\$275—who is now absent and orders a sale.

25 acres on Washington street, near in and a fine buy to hold a little while, for \$1250.

97 acres adjoining Nadeau Vineyard can be bought now at low figures, \$600.

3000 acres of land will be stocked, but 20 miles directly east of Los Angeles, \$50. Can be purchased now at a price that will pay \$100,000 profit to divide it up.

18,000-acre ranch by the sea, just in the place, and at a price to bring you in a fortune within four months, \$19. Who can handle it?

135 acres of the choicest of land right here on Arlington Heights, to be sold on easy terms and at prices that will bring you 100 per cent. profit, \$700.

Can you spare the time to take a look through our list of properties, or a ride and get posted? No obligation whatever to purchase unless you desire to do so for your own interests. Very respectfully your obedient servants, MCCARTHY'S California Land Office, 25 W. First street.

We stand by the original proposition that

—\$350—MELROSE—\$500—

Is the beautiful residence lots. Hotel and cottages being built, avenues nicely graded, water piped on every lot. New railroad to Santa Monica passes through Melrose. Location and scenery superb. The grand residence portion of Los Angeles and situated right on the city line. Buy lots now in Melrose and you will double your money. Title perfect. Call now at McCarthy's California Land Office, 25 W. First street, and take a ride out to beautiful Melrose. \$350 to \$500 per lot to November 1st.

—WAVERLY TRACT LOTS—

From first hands. Will sell at low prices. Just the city location you want. The place to double your money on those lots in the superb Waverly. Visit McCarthy's California Land Office and take a ride on the Waverly tract, adjoining Adams and Figueroa streets. \$500 reward will be paid to any person who can find a flaw in the title to every Waverly lot that passes through our hands.

McCarthy's: California: Land: Office,

23 West First Street,

LOS ANGELES. — CALIFORNIA.

For Sale by Ogilvie & Eames,

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TERMS OF THE TIMES.  
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DAILY AND SUNDAY, PER MONTH.....\$7.50  
DAILY AND SUNDAY, PER YEAR.....\$75.00  
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CORRESPONDENCE solicited from all quarters. Time and space given to the preference. Use one side of the sheet only, write plainly, and send real news for the private information of the Editor.

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N.E. cor. First and Fort sts., Los Angeles, Cal.  
Entered at Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

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BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

President and General Manager,  
ALBERT McFARLAND,  
Vice-President, Treasurer and Business Manager,  
Wm. A. SPALDING, Secretary.

### TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure insertion in tomorrow's TIMES, all new advertisements, save only small classified advertisements ("Wants," etc.), as well as all changes, must be handed in at the counter before 8 o'clock this evening.

### POINTS OF THE MORNING'S NEWS.

More revelations of bribery at San Francisco. Garrett to contest the recent Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph sale. Virginia's Attorney-General imprisoned for contempt of court. Smallpox in Arizona. President Cleveland goes fishing. Report on the condition of Chelani's broken bank. Yellow fever in Florida. Sportsmen at San Bruno. Arizona Indians plundered by whites. Wool frauds in the East. Creighton seen at San Diego. Events on the turf. Cholera at New York. Proceedings of the Knights of Labor convention. Base-ball games. Congressman Morrow makes another appeal to Bayard in regard to the Leon Baldwin murder. Shooting affair at Biggs. The captain of the cholera-infected ship Alesia arrested. Forest fires near St. Helena and Petaluma. Bubar defeats Courtney. Labor party nominations in New York. Washington Territory Chinamen sentenced for violating the restriction act. Tonto Basin ruffians suspected of train robbery. The State Grange indorses the Interstate Commerce Act. The Presbyterian Synod in session at Oakland. Denver to have a musical jubilee in June. Threatened lock-out of shoemakers at Philadelphia. The Richard Rush arrives at San Francisco.

### Darkness or Light?

Rev. A. M. Hough, John B. Green, T. Turner and J. McKelvey publish a card in the "saddle-bag" department of a morning contemporary relative to a report of the ecclesiastical trial of Rev. J. H. White, published in the local columns of THE TIMES a few days ago. They say:

"The only truth conveyed by the report is that an investigation was held. The names of the parties, the history of the accused, the evidence given—in short, the entire report is unauthorized, incorrect, false and scandalous, and does great wrong to the defendant, the witnesses and the church. So universal is the inaccuracy of the alleged report that it is not entitled to belief in any degree, and we who are in position to know all the facts, earnestly protest against the publication of the alleged report, and declare that its statements should not be given a moment's credence to the injury of any person whatever."

These gentlemen, who probably represent the investigating committee, take some pains to say that the report was unauthorized and inaccurate, but it is notable that they do not attempt to make any corrections. That Rev. J. H. White was on trial for immoral conduct they admit, and they might as well admit also, that he was adjudged guilty and suspended from the conference. The charges, therefore, must have been of a serious character. That there was no regularly authorized report is chargeable solely upon the investigating committee, who refused to allow the presence of a reporter at the investigation. The committee set out to hold star-chamber proceedings, declaring that the business in hand was entirely private. In this, it seems to us, they were not justified. They had in their keeping the reputation of a man who had long held an honorable and a public position in the church. Their verdict deposed him from that position and degraded him in the eyes of the world. It is proper that the public should know the cause of this deposition and degradation. The time for star-chamber proceedings is past in this country. A man's reputation is his property, his rights, his life; he cannot be secretly tried, condemned, subjected to public contumely, deprived of his liberty or executed, morally or physically, by secret process.

THE TIMES regrets that it was obliged to publish particulars of this investigation without the full sanction of the committee, but it gave them every opportunity to make a regular report and they would have none of it. They clung to their star-chamber notions, and our reporters gathered what facts they could from people who were present at the investigation. Among these informants was the accused, tried and condemned minister himself, who would not be likely to state the case against him any stronger than it was presented.

It might as well be remembered that THE TIMES is a newspaper, and it proposes to keep the people of this part of the country informed of all that goes on, so far as the news is obtainable. We are actuated in our news gathering not by animus or prejudice of any sort; neither are we intimidated into the suppression of news by fear of incurring the hostility of some disgruntled person or persons, or some star-chamber committee. It is an evil generation that loves darkness rather than light, and THE TIMES proposes to let the sun shine in as much as possible.

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Tonto Basin Outlaws Charged With Train Robbery.

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A New Railroad Project.

After all the speculative talk that has been indulged in about the probability and non-probability of the Union Pacific Railway Company extending its line to Los Angeles, it is pleasant to know that a company has at last been organized to build a road from this coast to meet the Union Pacific.

The fact that I. W. Hellman is at the head of the new corporation and that the other directors are S. O. Houghton, L. R. Winans, J. P. Woodbury and W. B. King—all men who do not lend their names to mushroom enterprises—amounts to a sufficient guaranty that the new railroad movement means business. The object of the late purchase of Rattlesnake Island, San Pedro Harbor, for \$800,000, now becomes apparent, and it also shows that this project has been taking shape for some time. Rattlesnake Island will furnish just the terminal facilities that a great continental road like the Union Pacific will require in reaching tidewater. It will enable the company to bring ship and rail together, dispensing with lighters and saving a large part of the expense of trans-shipping as now carried on.

The route of the new line—which is to be called the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Utah—is roughly outlined as extending from San Pedro through this city and Pasadena, thence through Kern and Inyo counties, past Owens Lake, across Nevada, and making connections with the Union Pacific in Utah. About 320 miles of road will be required to make the connection. A branch or spur road to Redondo Beach is included in the defined route.

Whether the Union Pacific stands sponsor for this local organization or not has not developed and perhaps will not, as railroad men have the faculty of keeping their own counsel when they choose to do so; but it may be assumed that a project of the magnitude of the one in hand would not be undertaken without a complete understanding with the Union Pacific Company.

THE TIMES has hitherto discussed the importance to Southern California of an all-rail connection with the Union Pacific, giving us a third independent transcontinental route. The coming of the Santa Fé road opened our eyes to the possibilities of railroad competition. Every additional line that now comes in will multiply our prosperity in arithmetical ratio.

What effect the announcement of this enterprise will have on the recently organized Salt Lake and Los Angeles Company, which proposed a road on this same route, we are not prepared to say. It is not at all likely that parallel lines will be built. There will perhaps be a struggle for precedence, or, possibly a consolidation, but the net result is pretty sure to be a railroad. The fact that the company organized yesterday sent a special messenger to Sacramento with their incorporation papers, may mean that a march has been stolen on somebody.

At any rate, unless something appears to change the present aspect, Los Angeles may felicitate herself on the brilliant prospect of a third transcontinental line.

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SANTA FE SPRINGS has a new paper called the Occident.

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The San Francisco Chief of Police Confident That the Fugitive is in Mexico—Ten Thousand Dollars Paid Him to Leave the City.

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## SEASON'S SPORTS.

## Close of the Shooting Match at San Bruno.

## Second Day of the Races at Bay District Track.

## Rubeat Easily Outwits Courtney on the Susquehanna River.

## Barbar at the District Fair—Events on Eastern Race Tracks—The Haverly Sustains a Bad Defeat—Detroit the Champion—Base-Ball Games.

## By Telegram to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—[Special.] The seventh annual tournament of the State Sportsmen Association closed today. Charles A. Merrill of Stockton won the handsome diamond medal, offered by President Edward Fay for the best scores during the tournament.

The first event was the Association match, twenty-five birds, ground traps, thirty yards rise, Hurlingham style, entrance fee of \$5. There were twenty-six contestants. Merrill won first money with a score of 27. Kellogg and Fox divided second and third money, each making a total of 26.

Last match, twelve birds, Hurlingham style—Messrs. Merrill and Fanning divided first and second money. Gocher, Delmas and Dobbins divided third and fourth money.

In the evening a dinner was given by the president of the association. The prizes were distributed by Secretary H. H. Briggs.

## THE HOME TURF.

## Events at Bay District—Races at County Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—[By the Associated Press.] At Bay District Park today, weather and track were good.

First race, 2:27 class—Wells-Fargo took the first heat, Gus Wilkes second, Lester third. Time, 2:23. Gus Wilkes won the second, third and fourth heats, Lester second, Wells-Fargo third. Best time, 2:29 1/2.

Second race, pacing—Dixie to buggy, Ben Butler to cart, and Governor to harness, mile heats and repeat—Dixie won the first heat in 2:51, Ben Butler the second. The second heat was a dead heat between Dixie and Ben Butler in 2:47. The third heat and race was won by Dixie, Ben Butler second. Time, 2:42 1/2.

Last event, match for \$20, between Prussian Boy, Daniana and Loretta. First heat, Daniana won, Prussian Boy second, in 2:31 1/2. Second heat, Prussian Boy won, Daniana second. Time, 2:32 1/2. Third heat, Daniana won by a neck, in 2:27 1/2. Prussian Boy second. Fourth heat, Prussian Boy won, Daniana second, in 2:32 1/2. It being dark, the judge postponed the race until Monday.

"THE BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION." The board of directors of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association today decided to hold the fall meeting at Oakland race track.

CLOSING DAY AT VALLEJO. VALLEJO, Oct. 8.—This was the last day of the Vallejo fair. Fully 1500 persons were at the track, despite the high wind and hot weather.

First race, mixed; Billy Bunker and Ella S. pacers, and Lot Slocum and Jane L. trotters, competed. Slocum won by a straight heat, closely followed in all by Bunker. Best time, 2:21 1/2.

The last event was for the 2:35 class; Carl, Palatina and Rose entered—Carl won in three heats. Best time, 2:31 1/2.

RACES AT FRESNO. FRESNO, Oct. 8.—In the unfinished race from yesterday Pasha won. Time, 2:41.

First race today, two-mile dash, between Robson and Hermes. Hermes won. Time, 2:38.

Second race, trotters and pacers—Entries: Pashant, Black Prince and Barbara. The first heat was won by Black Prince. Time, 2:34 1/2. The second heat was won by Pashant. Time, 2:36. The third heat was won by Barbara. Time, 2:30.

ON THE CONCORD TRACK. CONCORD, Oct. 8.—First race—McVeigh, Alexander and Boxwood started. Four heats were trotted, Boxwood coming in first in all, McVeigh second in the first two, going lame in the third, which was decided no heat, and not trotting in the fourth; Alexander third. Time, 2:34, 2:35 and 2:48.

Second race—Maid of Oaks won in three straight heats. Best time, 2:31 1/2; John Carter second.

Sobriante won the third race with the first, third and fifth heats, Dick Brown winning the second and fourth heats. Best time, 2:37.

Last race, for 3-year-olds—Lullie won the second, fourth and fifth heats and the race, Little Dale fourth and third. Best time, 2:40 1/2.

CLOSE OF THE SUSANVILLE FAIR. SUSANVILLE, Oct. 8.—Purse of \$550 between Victor, George Wapple and William Tell, Victor took the race in three straight heats. Best time, 2:38.

The double team trot was taken by Jake Torkson.

Running race between Menlo and McShane—Menlo won in two heats. Time, 1:40 and 1:50.

The fair closed this afternoon.

ON EASTERN TRACKS. Summary of the Racing at Jerome and Lodi.

Jerome Park, Oct. 8.—[By the Associated Press.] Weather clear and cool; track fast.

First race, seven-eighths of a mile, twelve starters—Granader won, Mamie Hunt second, Eolian third. Time, 1:31 1/2.

Second race, five-eighths of a mile, for 2-year-olds, eight starters—Leo H. won, Belinda second, Speedwell third. Time, 1:02.

Third race, one and one-eighths miles, eight starters—King won, Legard second, Diadem third. Time, 1:57 1/2.

Fourth race, one and three-quarters miles, nine starters—Richmond won, Lelax second, Harvard third. Time, 3:10 1/2.

twelve starters—Estrella won, Glenhall second, Catalpa third. Time, 1:39 1/2.

Five-eighths of a mile, twelve starters—Big Goyet won, Helen Brooks second, Orange Girl third. Time, 1:39 1/2.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile, twelve starters—Duhme won, Jim Douglas second, Evangeline third. Time, 1:17 1/2.

## BASE-BALL.

## The Haverlys Defeated—Detroit Takes the Pennant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—[By the Associated Press.] The game between the Haverlys and the Greenhorns & Morans today was a poor exhibition, the Haverlys being defeated by a score of 19 to 9. Knell and Ince were the opposing pitchers, and were lost under the new rules, being hit hard and often. Knell gave thirteen bases on balls and was hit safely ten times, while Ince was gauged for fifteen actual hits. The fielding of both nines was at times brilliant, but was more than overbalanced by numerous errors.

## DETROIT FIRST.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 8.—Indianapolis, 11; Detroit, 9.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—Philadelphia, 6; New York, 3.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 8.—Pittsburgh, 7; Chicago, 7. Tie—darkness.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Washington, 9; Boston, 4.

The League season is closed. Detroit is first, Philadelphia second and Chicago third. AMERICAN ASSOCIATION GAMES.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 8.—Louisville, 12; Cincinnati, 6.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—St. Louis, 2; Cleveland, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—Athletics, 5; Brooklyn, 5; tie game, darkness.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 8.—Metropolitans, 0; Baltimore, 10.

Bubear Defeats Courtney. ELIZABETH (N. Y.), Oct. 8.—The second race between Courtney and Bubear took place on the Susquehanna at Oswego today for a purse of \$1000. The Englishman beat Courtney, leading him the entire three miles and coming in about three lengths ahead. The race was regarded by spectators as a hippodrome. Time, 19:23.

## DIRE DISEASES.

Smallpox in Arizona—Cholera at New York—Florida Alarmed Over the Advent of Yellow Jack.

By Telegram to The Times. WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—[By the Associated Press.] Surgeon-General Hamilton this morning received a telegram from Dr. Wall, at Tampa, Fla., saying there have been four deaths from yellow fever and about twenty cases. Dr. Wall adds that few of the cases have passed the fever stage of seventy-two hours. Many people have fled from the epidemic at Tampa. Dr. Hamilton ordered the tents sent. He has telegraphed to Col. Haines, superintendent of the Plant line of steamers and Savannah and Florida Railroad, stating in his judgment, sleeping cars should not be allowed to go beyond Palatka until the Tampa epidemic is over and the panic shall have ceased.

CHOLERA. Deaths From the Disease at the New York Quarantine.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—[By the Associated Press.] Of the eight cases of cholera removed from the steamer Alesia on her arrival, five died and three have recovered. Of those which developed since removal to quarantine, nine died and four recovered; five are convalescent and the remaining two are seriously ill. Dr. Smith thinks the infection is now entirely destroyed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—A cable from Merida, Mex., says that port has been closed against the epidemic of cholera in New York.

No more additional deaths were reported to the quarantine commissioners today. The agents of the Alesia which brought the cholera over say that her misfortune has a discouraging effect on Italian emigration to this country.

CHARGES AGAINST A SEA CAPTAIN. NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Surveyor Beattie has preferred charges against Capt. Vallet of the steamship Alesia, which arrived here from Naples two weeks ago with cholera on board. It is alleged that the Captain did not provide proper hospitals for his passengers; that he failed to provide tables and seats for steerage passengers; and that in his manifest of passengers he did not give the cause of death of passengers who died on the passage. Capt. Vallet was held in \$500 for the Grand Jury.

SMALLPOX. The Disease Brought from Mexico into Arizona.

NOGALES (Ariz.), Sept. 8.—[By the Associated Press.] It is learned that what is known as black smallpox is raging in Mexico and the mortality is very great, especially along the coast towns and settlements in the southern interior. The epidemic is due, it is claimed, to carelessness of Mexican officials along the coast, who seem to have no practical ideas of sanitary precautions. The disease has been brought into this Territory, but in a somewhat milder form. In the village of Tubac, between this city and Tucson, there are nine cases and one death is reported. Clothing and supplies are being gathered in this city for relief of the unfortunate of the little town.

Commander Rea's Appointments. MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 8.—Commander-in-Chief Rea, U. S. A., this afternoon announced the following appointments: Adjutant-General, Dan Fish, Minneapolis; Quartermaster-General, John Taylor, Philadelphia; Judge-Advocate-General, Wheelock G. Veazey, Rutland, Vt.

"Not Loaded." SUSANVILLE, Oct. 8.—Jerry Bond's child, 6 years old, accidentally shot and killed himself today with a Winchester rifle, which it was claimed was not loaded. The ball entered his right side below the ribs, coming out under the left arm.

Recaptured. PETALUMA, Oct. 8.—The convict who escaped from San Quentin on Thursday was recaptured in this city last night and taken back to prison this morning.

Railway Extension. SHINOLE SPRINGS, Oct. 8.—One thousand men are at work on the railroad extension to Placerville and it is expected that the work will be doubled soon.

Postmasters Appointed. WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Charles L. Tedford has been appointed postmaster at Newport and Joseph Curtis at Palms, Los Angeles county.

## "LITTLE PETE."

## Another Phase of the Great Bribery Case.

## How the Celestial Just Missed "Fixing" the Jury.

## Morrow's Bond Increased to \$50,000—He Gives Bail.

## Lowenthal's Case Postponed—Drury Melone Need Not Pay Up to Controller Dunn—The Fair Closed—Firemen Injured—San Francisco Greenings.

## By Telegram to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—[Special.] Attorney Nigh, who was one of the counsel for the defense of "Little Pete" at the time of the first trial, is reported as saying that when the jury was considering the verdict "Pete" told him that John Desbeck, an attorney, wanted \$100. Pete added: "He says the jury will be called at 6 o'clock by the judge and sent to dinner until 8 o'clock, and unless I pay \$100 I will be sent to jail." Nigh advised him not to pay the money and Desbeck's promise was fulfilled subsequently. Joseph Coffey, the Prosecuting Attorney, and Dave Regenberger urged the attorney for the defense to pay \$250, saying that if he did so the court would call in the jury and discharge them without a verdict. Desbeck, however, says he has been misled by "Pete," and that he never asked the latter for \$100 or any sum of money. Desbeck says that "Pete" called at his house and asked him to take up his case. "Pete" did not talk about a fee, but showed him \$3000 in a sack. Desbeck declined to go into the case for reasons of his own, and never had anything to do with it except occasionally to help the prosecution. "Pete" was in the Sheriff's custody as soon as the case went to the jury. W. LAWYER LOWENTHAL'S CASE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—[By the Associated Press.] The case of H. H. Lowenthal, the attorney who was fined and imprisoned yesterday for contempt in interfering with a search warrant, and who was afterwards released on a writ of habeas corpus, was continued by Judge Wallace today until Tuesday.

MORROW'S BOND INCREASED. Judge Sullivan this afternoon increased the bond of Robert W. Morrow, under indictment for attempting to bribe a jury, from \$10,000 to \$50,000. Morrow was rearrested and taken before the court, where his sureties, ex-Gov. F. F. Low and Adam Grant, qualified in the new amount, and defendant was released.

VISITING WESTERN UNION OFFICIALS. Col. Robert C. Clowry, vice-president of the Western Union Telegraph Company; C. H. Sumner, chief electrician, and M. C. Bristol, chief contractor, will leave here for Los Angeles tomorrow, where they will go to San Diego, and from the latter point will start for the East.

A PECULIAR ARREST. Solomon Ritzwaller, was arrested today on a charge of grand larceny. He was coming out of a bank with a sack containing \$10,000, and Phillip Goldberg, who claimed to have an interest in \$500 of the money, believing that Ritzwaller was contemplating a trip to Canada, had him arrested.

DURRY MELONE NEED NOT PAY. A decision was filed by the Supreme Court today in the case of The People vs. Drury Melone. The action was commenced by Controller Dunn to collect \$11,109 alleged to have been appropriated by Melone during his term as Secretary of State, which was closed in December, 1875. The Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the Superior Court, and held that the statute of limitations barred the State from collecting the amounts.

ANOTHER STEAMER COMING. Capt. J. N. Knowles has left for the East, and it is stated on reliable authority that the chief object of his trip is to dispatch to this coast the steamer City of Pueblo, now plying between New York and the West Indies, which he and some New York parties intended to visit on this coast or to the Sandwich Islands.

FIREMEN INJURED. While the department were endeavoring to extinguish a fire in a barn in the southern part of the city this afternoon, a burning wall fell and buried a number of firemen in the debris. The men who were rescued, but two were injured severely.

THE FAIR ENDED. The Mechanics' fair closed at midnight tonight. It seemed as if the available space of the Pavilion could not possibly accommodate the crowds that pressed in to take a last look at the exhibit. The Directors state that the fair was the most successful in every way of any ever held.

JAPANESE MIDDIES ARRIVE. The steamship Tsubaka, of the Royal Japanese Navy, arrived here this afternoon. The trip is for the purpose of giving the Royal Naval School the benefit of practical experience in seamanship. They will remain here a month.

APPLICATIONS FROM ITALY. The Chambers of Commerce of Milan, Pavia, Vicenza, Cienma and Ramona, Italy, have sent orders to the Italian Merchants' Exchange of this city for samples of alfalfa seed from California and millet seed from Utah.

Fairchild Refuses to Talk. WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The amount of bonds offered to the Government today was \$27,700, of which \$293,390 were 4 1/2 per cents, and \$11,400 were 4 per cents. This makes the total to date \$13,376,850, which is \$923,150 less than the amount which the Treasury Department offered to purchase for the sinking fund within the period which expired today. Secretary Fairchild was asked this afternoon whether he would purchase any more bonds, but declined most emphatically to define his policy on the subject.

Printers Walk Out. PORTLAND (Or.), Oct. 8.—The job printers in the various offices of this city, who had notified their employers that after November 1st they should expect ten hours' work for nine hours' work, learning that they were to be discharged this evening, walked out this afternoon.

Undelivered Messages. There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph office, October 8, 1887, for R. L. Hoaz, J. Henrietta, Lockhart & Son, Mrs. Fan, T. M. Barrows, Mrs. Lewis Forbes, Laura Carter, Mary Batty, P. T. V. Van Doren, W. A. Gill.

The Lucky Holders. Last night, at Bob Eckert's a raffle for the bay horse "Dik" took place and the following numbers drew prizes: No. 73 drew the horse, No. 917 drew the cart and harness, and Nos. 137 and 91 drew \$25 each.

## A BRUTAL DRIVER.

## Drives His Horse Over a Boy Without Seemingly to Care a Snap.

About 5 o'clock last evening the smallest of the tiny newsboys who congregate around the corner of First and Main streets soon after the afternoon papers are issued was ordered off a Main-street and Agricultural Park street car, where he was engaged in disposing of his papers. In jumping off the car the little fellow did not see that a horse and buggy was close to the side of the car from which he jumped, and before a warning cry could reach the boy he was under the wheels of the buggy, which passed clear over him. The driver of the buggy went on as if nothing had happened, the man merely looking back to see whether it was a man or a boy he had run over. Officer Romans went to the boy and picked him up, and found to his surprise that the little chap was not hurt to any great extent, having received only a few bruises. The crowd standing around the corner was so pleased with the escape of the youngster that he was told to hold up his hat, and more nicked him as he went. The boy, who it is said he would have earned in a week at selling papers. The escape was certainly a narrow one, and should teach boys to keep away from the street cars at a crowded crossing as that at the corner of First and Main streets.

## THE BIG HOTEL.

Plans to Be Advertised for and Active Work to Commence. The directors of the Los Angeles Hotel Company (St. Vincent's) held a meeting at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The president, Mr. E. W. Jones, reported that \$8000 had been paid into the treasury on the first 25 per cent. of the \$100,000 subscription. He requested that all subscribers who have not already done so pay this amount. The president was directed to advertise for proposals for plans for the new hotel, to cost not less than \$400,000. An office will be taken for the new hotel company, and active preparations will at once begin for this important work.

Harry Keagle. Harry Keagle is again in trouble. He was arrested yesterday morning by Deputy United States Marshal Dominguez, on a charge of obstructing the public highway. He was taken before United States Commissioner Van Dyke and placed under \$500 bail for his appearance before the United States District Court.

A Saloon Row. Constable Ed Smith last night arrested about fifteen men in the saloon next to the Club Theater. The gang had started a general row. The constable marched his party to the County Jail, where after giving fictitious names and depositing \$20 each, they were allowed to depart.

The Weather. LOS ANGELES SIGNAL OFFICE, Oct. 8.—At 4:07 a. m. today the thermometer registered 64; at 12:07 p. m., 81; at 7:07 p. m., 64. Barometer for corresponding periods, 29.99, 29.98, 29.77. Maximum temperature, 83. Minimum temperature, 63. Weather clear.

Excursion to Santa Catalina Island and return, Thursday, October 13th, Steamer Los Angeles. Special train leaves Commercial Street depot at 8 a. m. and returns to Los Angeles about 7 p. m.

Round trip ticket, including lunch, 43c. As only a limited number of tickets will be sold, they should be procured at once to save disappointment.

Pares referred to purchasers of lots at sale. The sale of lots in the new town of AVALON, formerly called Shatto, will commence at 8 a. m., Friday, October 14, in our office.

Purchasers who have already registered their names will please attend punctually, so as to avoid losing their right of selection. Terms—Half cash; balance July 1st, 1888, and January 1st, 1889.

C. A. SCHWENK & Co., 54 North Main Street.

Lamanda Park. The railway from the Raymond to Lamanda Park, being about to be completed, and giving to this desirable and picturesque property exceptional facilities, a further addition has been made to the town lots, which are offered to the public on reasonable terms.

Two plots in the immediate vicinity of the residence of one of our most prominent citizens, on the Rose avenue and other desirable situations.

Water provided for domestic purposes on reasonable terms. Plans can be seen and particulars obtained from the owners.

L. J. Rose & Co., Limited, Sunny Slope, San Gabriel; or A. M. Stevens, Lawyers' Block, Los Angeles; or L. W. Eyestone, Real-estate Agent, Lamanda Park.

A Card. The managers of the Orphans' Home, corner Yale and Virginia streets, are placed under obligations to the directors of the Sixth District Agricultural Association for their generous action in gratuitously awarding the refreshment privilege for the benefit of the orphans during the approaching annual exposition, to be held at the Orphan's Home, during six days, at Hazard's Temple of Music, corner of Fifth and Olive streets. We ask our directors to respond to the action of the board of directors by patronizing the fair, where we will be pleased to see you, and where you will have an opportunity to send your note for the relief and support of the dependent orphans under our charge. By order of the board of managers.

A Great Establishment. The new store of Meyberg Bros., 22, 34 and 36 South Main street, will be one of the largest mercantile establishments in California—60 feet front by 350 deep, three stories and basement. When this is filled with crockery, glassware, wooden goods, baby carriages, etc., it will be a perfect bazaar. Lookout for the new establishment early in November.

Our Reason. One reason why those intending to purchase a 40-acre tract in Burbank should buy at once is, that when the two dummy roads are completed, and the branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad to Huemene from Burbank, the price of land will be advanced.

Don't Miss This. For first class work in painting, calculating, polishing, etc., leave orders at Union Clear Store, No. 715 South Main. All work guaranteed. Give us a trial. COHNREGER & Co.

L. S. Parsons & Co., Dealers in portable houses, will be ready for business on or about October 15th. Until then communications addressed to P. O. box 1561 will receive prompt attention.

People Will Talk. The reason you hear so much talk about Burbank is from the fact everyone who has invested there is satisfied.

Sidewalks. John Haag, 65 Earl street, is prepared to lay artificial stone sidewalks, and guarantee them. Prices reasonable.

The New Passenger Depot. Of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company is now being built on the Wolfkill tract.

Lot on the installment plan, no interest, a Rosecrans.

The better classes only buy at Rosecrans.

## Scientific Opticians.

## Only Practical, Scientific Opticians in Southern California.

Our establishment comprises the most complete stock of optical and mathematical goods from the leading manufacturers of Europe, as well as this country. We call special attention to our SPECTACLE DEPARTMENT. We make and repair all kinds of defects where glasses are required for complicated for us. We guarantee our fitting to be absolutely perfect. A full stock of artificial eyes always kept on hand.

LOS ANGELES OPTICAL INSTITUTE, 124 N. MAIN STREET. STRASSBURGER & MARSHUTZ, Proprietors.

## Art Store.

E. E. KUGERMANN. J. E. FRANKLIN.

## FRANKLIN &amp; KÜGEMANN,

## ARBITERS OF ART,

29, 29, 29, South Spring Street, 29, 29, 29,

Announce their immense importation of RARE ETCHINGS, FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS, REALISTIC PHOTOGRAPHS, EUROPEAN OIL PAINTINGS, ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHS, RENOWNED OIL PAINTINGS, PASTELS AND WATER COLORS.

ARTISTIC FRAMING, Everything pertaining to art, at

## THE ART STORE,

29, 29, 29, South Spring Street, 29, 29, 29.

German and Spanish speaking clerks present.

Unclassified.

WORKS: SAN EERNANDO & RAILROAD STS.

MADALENA AVE.

Los Angeles Pipe Manufactory

J. D. HODGKINS & CO.

RIVETED SHEET IRON WATER PIPE

WROUGHT GAS AND WATER PIPE

AND PIPE FITTINGS

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The Greatest Room in the City.

Los Angeles is in need of a restaurant where they serve a pure glass of milk, a good cup of coffee, local eggs, No. 1 butter and a juicy steak at a reasonable figure. The "Keystone Restaurant," 23 South Main street, three doors below the Mocha Coffee House. Try it! Try it! Meals will be served in the best style for little money. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hoping to receive a share of your patronage. R. Cohen, proprietor.

Medical.

## CATARRH!

THROAT DISEASES, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA.

CONSUMPTION,

Together with diseases of the

EYE, EAR AND HEART.

Successfully treated by

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M.D.,

M. C. P. S. O.

No. 275 North Main Street.

A few doors south of the new postoffice, Los Angeles, Cal.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

This has been demonstrated in thousands of cases treated by

DR. WILLIAMS.

With his new system of Medicated Inhalations combined with proper constitutional remedies for pharyngeal, laryngeal, bronchial, etc.

Probably no system of practice ever adopted has been so universally successful as that introduced by Dr. Williams for the cure of Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.

CATARRH.

Catarrh is often regarded by the patient as a cold in the head, and he often expresses his astonishment at his remarkable tendency to contract a fresh cold; indeed, he declares that he is scarcely free from one cold before he takes another, and yet he is always exceedingly careful; it is also a matter of surprise to him that the cold always seems to be in the head and throat.

At times many of the symptoms of Catarrh may seem to abate, and the patient is led to hope that the disease is about to wear off; but another class of symptoms soon appears, and he learns his horror that instead of recovery from the disease, it is somewhat changed in its character and has extended to the throat. A severe cold is sometimes felt in reading, speaking or singing, hoarseness at times occurs, a sensation of dryness in the throat, or it appears that some foreign substance, as, for instance, a hair, obstructs the throat; there becomes a sense of weight, and the breath becomes upon a little exertion, a short, hacking cough, a peculiar sound in clearing the throat, a feeling as though there was not room enough in the chest to breathe; these and other symptoms

















Real Estate--Santa Fe Springs.

## SANTA FE SPRINGS!

FORMERLY FULTON WELLS,

Is Now on the Market and Rapidly Selling!

SALESBROOMS, 116 WEST FIRST STREET. E. S. MOULTON, AGENT.

The Finest Health Resort in Southern California.

Location, Climate, Soil, Scenery and Surroundings Unsurpassed.

Situated thirteen miles from Los Angeles, on the main line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, between Los Angeles and San Diego, it will have the benefit of all through trains; while numerous suburban trains to and from this city will give the new town unrivaled railroad facilities.

A thoroughly equipped hotel, with commodious bath houses, was opened to the public on September 1st, and a handsome church and fine school-house add to the conveniences of the place.

This is another of the towns of the Pacific Land Improvement Company, who have had such great success in placing their town property on the market.

Water in abundance will be piped over the entire tract. The valuation of lots is extremely low and terms easy.

First purchasers will come in on bottom figures and secure the advantage of the rapid rise which attends all of this company's sales. Flowing artesian wells of sulphur water new in the town. These wells are free to all.

## Pacific Land Improvement Company,

GEORGE H. FULLERTON, President.

ROOM 21, WILSON BLOCK, LOS ANGELES.

E. S. MOULTON, Sales Agent, 116 West First Street, Los Angeles.

G. L. HAZZARD, Resident Agent, Santa Fe Springs. Postoffice Address, Fulton Wells.

Real Estate--Porter Land and Water Company.

## WE GUARANTEE

Free Water Piped to Every Tract of Land, and Require None of the Deferred Payments Until This is Done.

Water system will be completed in thirty days.

Hotel will be built by November 15, 1887.

No Scalebugs. Finest land in the State.

Agent, with teams, always at San Fernando to show property.

Acre property and town lots.

TERMS: Five Per Cent. Cash, 29 Per Cent. in Thirty Days; Balance in One and Two Years, with 8 Per Cent. Interest.

LIBERAL REDUCTION TO PARTIES WHO DESIRE TO PLANT FRUIT TREES.

## Porter Land and Water Co.,

JOHN B. BASKIN, Secretary.

Room 9, Los Angeles National Bank Building.

DIRECTORS--Jesse Yarnell, Dan McFarland, L. T. Garnsey, E. A. Forrester, John B. Baskin, E. E. Hall and John C. Byram.

Real Estate--Kenwood Park Tract.

## KENWOOD PARK TRACT

-----SPECIAL-----

Adams Street Front Lots, for a Few Days Only!

This is a rare chance. Do not miss it, but apply at once to

F. D. Lanterman & Co., No. 16 S. Spring St.

### DOM PEDRO IS FAILING.

BRAZIL'S GREAT EMPEROR A MENTAL WRECK.

The Trip to Europe Not Helpful--Grave Fears That His Mind is Giving Out--His Public Services and Private Life.

(Chicago Tribune.)

A great sensation has been excited at Rio Janeiro by the publication in the *Gazette de Noticias* of a Parisian correspondence from Dr. De Rneval Da Fonseca, one of its editors, asserting from his own observations as a physician and from his inquiries among doctors and others who had opportunities of observation, that the Emperor Dom Pedro will never again be able to attend to public affairs, through the failure of his intellect shown in his forgetfulness of recent matters and of names, which is due to his malady, diabetes. In a private interview he had with his former teacher, Prof. Peter, one of the medical experts called in to examine Dom Pedro, declared to him: "The Emperor is irremediably lost. His return to business must not be thought of. It would infallibly precipitate mental decay, and render him utterly crazed in a short time."

The emperor of Brazil is a thorough gentleman--not at all assuming, but with just enough pride and reserve to give him dignity in his office--a quiet, scholarly man who can converse well on almost any subject. When he drives in his carriage with a score of guards after it, shopkeepers drop their work and peep out of their doors. The handsome, white-bearded gentleman within the carriage is bareheaded. His subjects love him. His reign has been fatherly, not Napoleonic. He has had the good of his country at heart, but is not always strong enough to inaugurate the benefits he would gladly give. He studied the American school system; he studied yellow fever and its preventives at New Orleans; but so far the Brazilian schools are not much better, and the streets of Brazil smell as badly as ever. He has abundant good nature and much common sense. His father lacked these qualities, and so got into trouble with his Congress and was forced to abdicate.

In every country there are malcontents. Brazil is not an exception. Some murmur for a republic, and there are some who predict that a revolution will occur when the good Dom Pedro dies. The fault of the Brazilian Government is that it is too paternal. Commerce gets so much petting and coddling that it has become a weakling, and can hardly stand on its legs. Whenever it needs anything it cries for governmental aid, and gets it in subsidies, guarantees of interest, public help for private enterprises, advances of public money, and so on. Scarcely a railroad or steamboat or factory is exclusively maintained by private capital. The theaters are built by the Government; the public libraries, colleges, museums and hospitals are supported by it. By these very aids private enterprise is crippled; it cannot stand against the subsidized work. But commerce pays for all this coddling in heavy import duties, and provincial duties, and municipal duties.

The departure of Dom Pedro for Europe was an important event in Brazilian history. It was the first time in his life that he had been compelled to lay down the reins of government on account of broken health. That he is a very sick man nobody doubts. The Rio News hints that his return is very doubtful, at his age the process of recovery is slow and uncertain. It says: "He has had a task of unusual difficulty, the government of a new empire on new principles and for a people untrained in self government and unaccustomed to self-imposed restraints. And not only has he had the inexperience and ignorance of his own people to contend with, but the pernicious influences of a grasping colonial regime, and of the vicious institution of slavery. All these have been barriers to the exercise of that better political judgment which he certainly possessed."

### A FISH VILLAGE.

Their Games and Pastimes--Domestic and Professional Fish.

(C. F. Holder in October Wide Awake.) One of the most fascinating pastimes that I ever engaged in was to play the spy upon a submarine fish-village; and many a curious performance did I witness. My point of observation was an old wharf not many miles from the city of Havana. It was built out into the Gulf Stream, but long ago had fallen before a teredo, and its piles had crumbled until it rested just above the water like a huge raft ready to be launched.

In this warm country shade was acceptable to even shore loving fishes, and beneath the protecting shadow of the old dock large numbers of what I soon began to term "my finny friends" would congregate. The planks were everywhere pierced with auger-holes to let off water in the days when the wharf was in use, and by lying flat and applying my eyes to these portholes I looked down upon the neighborhood unobserved. The shore here was a pure silvery sand, quite sloping, so that it afforded an extended field for observation; the inshore portion of about twelve feet being the resort of small fishes, while from there to the channel large forms made their headquarters.

Almost the first impression received from watching these fishes was that they were domestic; in other words, they had a home-life. As soon as I learned to distinguish certain ones I found them day after day about the same stumps or posts, never venturing far away. The fishes which made up this suburban settlement seemed to be

of infinite variety; but perhaps altogether there were twenty or thirty different kinds, including the stragglers which came in from time to time, perhaps on a visit, from an old wreck that was another favorite spot not 100 feet distant. There were angel-fishes in gorgeous garbs of yellow, blue and black; snappers of rich brown hues, and their cousins, the grunts; some striped black-and-white, others mottled with old gold and vermillion, all together a very brilliant assemblage. Then there were minute fishes resembling a sapphire in color, actually scintillating as they darted about, while cow-fish with veritable horns, doctor-fish with lancet ready, an occasional semora with its curious sucking disk, the lithe barracouts, the spiny porcupine, and many more.

There always appeared to be the best understanding between these villagers, if I except the barracouta and the doctor-fish. The former was apt, when no one was looking, to move silently and slowly inshore and pick up and devour an infant fish, while the doctor had a habit of trying to lance any one that came too close. But among so many there were not very disturbing elements, and to the little fishes especially every day was a holiday, and to eat and enjoy themselves was the one object in life.

A game of tag was perhaps the commonest performance. One little fish would dart at another, and then be joined by several others, until finally a dozen or more would be seen following the leader, who darted around the piles and posts, finally joining the throng to in turn chase some other fish which seemed now to be selected as "it." Sometimes "it" was caught, but there never was the slightest roughness to show that anything but playfulness was the object, and when a playfellow was "tagged" that ended it, the game either being stopped or the chase transferred to another fish. I rarely visited the fish village but such a game was going on.

Very often in midday, when the sun was beating down fiercely, a large school of sardines, little fishes allied to the herring, would take shelter beneath the old dock. Packed side by side, thousands upon thousands would lie with their heads in one direction, all taking a midday siesta, as the naps of fishes go. So large were these schools that they sometimes entirely filled the space beneath the platform and hid the real residents from view. As they, too, were young fishes, it is not strange that they should indulge in games, and, like the others, they had their games of "tag" and "chase," often hundreds joining in the sport.

But the pastime most affected by these silvery creatures was that of jumping; this seemed to be entered into with the greatest enjoyment and spirit. The leaping was of course not done under water, but as follows: As the tide rose the sticks and twigs that had been stranded were floated off, and soon drifted out to the school. As soon as a stick was observed by the argus-eyed throng, a score or more would dart at it, and with a frisk of their tails, a splash and clatter, over they would go, out of the water, clearing the float with all ease imaginable. Others would follow, and I noticed that those who once performed the feat returned again and again, showing that it was a matter of decided enjoyment. Sometimes when a supply of sticks was on hand a dozen of these games would be going on at one time.

I frequently observed the fishes taking curious positions in the water without apparent purpose. Some would poise with head down, allowing themselves to gradually float upward until the tail touched the surface, then dart off with great velocity, just as if they had been "playing possum." Others would swim round and round in a circle, or take a number of short leaps out of the water, making a hop-skip-and-jump movement. Personal contests, seemingly in play, were often carried on. One fish would seize another by the side fin, and the two would swim about and struggle for some time, until, perhaps, another fish would interfere and separate the contestants.

### She Went All Over the Morgue.

"Yes," said Miss Madison Avenoo the other day at Saratoga to an admiring circle of males, "I liked Paris very well; but it was dreadfully hot, and ma wouldn't let us go to the Bwar de Boolong because she said she never did hold to men and women bathing together, and--"

"If I'm--yes," interrupted her most ardent admirer, anxious to change the subject: "of course you did the picture galleries thoroughly?" "Oh, yes," we went all over the Morgue, and the--the Lovrenborg, and, oh, my! that lovely picture of Joan coming out of the ark, and the dove bringing the fig-leaf in its beak, and--" And then did a select crowd of sad-looking men wend their way slowly and sorrowfully forth into the rotunda to indulge in race talk.

### Mrs. Langtry's Walk.

(From Clara Belle's Letter.)

For a long time people would have it that Langtry could not have straight legs, that the peculiar swing in her gait was due to malformation of her dear limbs, but when she appeared in *As You Like It*, the secret of her walk was out. Mrs. Langtry puts one foot, no matter how fast she walks, exactly in front of the other. In fact, her mode of locomotion is precisely that of walking a crack. She has footed it from Madison Square to the Battery, and if a chalk line had been drawn for her she would never have missed it by a single step. It is a gait that in a horse would be called racking, but she accomplishes it on two good straight legs, without having to wear boots to prevent "interfering."

### Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to J. Kirkness and B. Flett, and W. A. Highland and Mary E. Waggoner.



## THE GRAND ARMY.

## ITS SEVERAL COMMANDERS—WHO THEY WERE.

Something About Some of the Most Prominent Post Commanders—Gen. Robinson's Career—Commanders Heath, Wagner and Mount and Their Services.

Since the organization of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1866, it has had the following commanders-in-chief: S. A. Hurlbut, John A. Logan, Ambrose Burnside, Charles Devens, John F. Hartt, J. C. Robinson, William Earnshaw, Louis Wagner, George S. Merrill, Paul Van Der Voort, Robert B. Heath, John S. Kountz, Samuel S. Burdette, Lucius Fairchild, and the present commander. Of these, S. A. Hurlbut, John A. Logan, Ambrose Burnside, and William Earnshaw are dead. Since its organization, the G. A. R. has had fourteen commanders, including the present incumbent, of whom seven were residents of the eastern part of the United States, and seven from the West. Hurlbut and Logan, from Illinois; Earnshaw, Ohio; Van Der Voort, Nebraska; Kountz, Ohio; Fairchild, Wisconsin, and Rea, Minnesota. While it may be argued that the West has had the honor to have the commander-in-chief for two years in succession, still the East enjoyed the like honor for eight consecutive years: Burnside, 1871; Devens, 1873, 1874; Hartt, 1875, 1876, and Robinson, 1877, 1878.

JOHN C. ROBINSON, Past Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., was elected President of the Society of the Army of the Potomac at its last meeting, and served as Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York, having been elected on the same ticket with Gen. Dix. He was born April 10, 1817, in Binghamton, N. Y., which is his present residence. He entered West Point in 1835, and remained until 1838. In 1845 he was ordered to the Rio Grande and served through the Mexican war, greatly distinguishing himself at the battle of Monterrey. Promoted to captain he served in the Seminole war, in Florida, and in Utah in 1857 and 1858. He was in command at Ft. Melleny at the breaking out of the rebellion. It was the initial point of the many strategic movements which our commanders were often compelled to resort to from that period. Gen. Robinson had but 100 men with him, and after the rebel attack upon the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers in the streets of Baltimore, the rebels contemplated the capture of the fort, which would have given them the control, not only of the main channel of communication between the National Capitol and the North and East, but of the Capitol itself and all its defenses. At this threatening moment a steamer came into port to coal. Gen. Robinson saw his opportunity for a successful ruse de guerre. He erected army tents and made a grand show of camp preparations for the reception of large numbers of troops. The ruse caused the rebels to think their plans had been anticipated and provided against; and thus Ft. Melleny was saved from the rebel grasp, rendering any possible capture of Washington of doubtful use to them. He was appointed Colonel of the First Regiment of Michigan Volunteers and took the field with his regiment April, 1862, and was promoted to Brigadier-General and placed in command of the First Brigade of Kearney's Division, in Heintzelman's Corps. Gen. Robinson distinguished himself in the seven days' battle before Richmond in 1862, particularly in those of June 30th and July 1st. He participated in the grand and critical campaign, which included the battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Centerville, Culpeper, Mine Run and the Rapidan. In the subsequent campaign of the Army of the Potomac, in 1864, Gen. Robinson was in command of a Division of the Fifth Corps, and at the opening of the ultimate battle of Spotsylvania, was ordered to advance with Gen. Sheridan's cavalry. The enemy made a determined stand behind breastworks, when an unsuccessful attempt was made to carry his position, whereupon Gen. Robinson, with characteristic courage and firmness of purpose, rode up to the head of his Division, coolly declaring "this place must be ours," asked his command to follow him and gave the order to charge. The order was responded to as if by an electrical impulse. But they encountered a terrific fire of musketry from the well-protected enemy, and Gen. Robinson received a bullet wound in his knee, which ultimately rendered him unable to endure the hardships of active service after his recovery, he was employed in various less arduous military duties till 1869, when he retired from the army with the full rank of Major-General.

LOUIS WAGNER, who was Commander-in-Chief for the year 1880, is a German by birth, having been born at Giessen, August 4, 1838. His father took an active part in the revolution of 1848, and was compelled to fly to this country a year later, settling in Philadelphia. Young Wagner received a common-school education, after which he learned the lithographic printing business, which he carried on in Walnut street, above Fifth. In 1861 he entered the army as First-Lieutenant of the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was promoted at various times until he became Colonel of that regiment, and Brevet Brigadier-General. He participated in all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac until the second battle of Bull Run, when he was wounded and taken prisoner. After his release, although still on crutches, he rejoined his regiment and took an active part in the battle of Chancellorsville. His wound having broken open afresh, he was sent home, and there he organized the colored troops at Camp William Penn. Of this point he was in command close upon two years, and during that time he sent to the front nearly 14,000 men. In 1865 he rejoined his regiment, and commanded a brigade in the Fifth Corps. On the 8th of July he was finally mustered out, after a service of four years. Gen. Wagner has held many important positions in Pennsylvania, and was re-

cently made director of public works for the city of Philadelphia. He was appointed by Gov. Pattison inspector of soldiers' orphans' schools and thoroughly reorganized them, and purged them of frightful abuses which were prevalent in their management.

ROBERT B. HEATH followed Paul Van der Voort as Commander-in-Chief. He was born in Philadelphia January 26, 1839, and enlisted as a private in the three months' service. He reenlisted "for the war" in September, 1861, and went into the field as Sergeant in the Eighty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and was wounded at the second Bull Run battle. On the formation of the colored troops he was appointed Captain of the Sixth United States Colored Troops, and was badly wounded at New Market Heights, Virginia, September 27, 1864, which resulted in the loss of a leg. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, and was mustered out September 26, 1865. Col. Heath joined the G. A. R. October 18, 1866, and served five years as Adjutant-General of the Department of Pennsylvania, and one year as its Commander. He was Inspector-General two years and Adjutant-General three years of the National body, and was elected Commander-in-Chief at Denver in 1883. Col. Heath is the author of "The Blue Book," which is the recognized code of the Grand Army. It is carefully edited each year, and new decisions are added as they are made at the annual encampments.

JOHN S. KOUNTZ, Past Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born in Lucas County, Ohio, March 25, 1846, and in his 15th year enlisted as a drummer-boy in the Thirty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with his regiment in all its marches and campaigns until the fall of 1863. At the memorable battle of Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863, when the drum-corps was ordered to the rear, preparatory to a charge, the little drummer-boy threw away his drum and, falling in with his company, was wounded in the first assault, being shot in the left leg under the enemy's guns, and was left on the field until rescued by a comrade of Company G, to which he specially belonged. The amputation of his left leg followed. This episode has been the subject of a poem by Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, entitled "The Drummer Boy of Mission Ridge," which has been recited the country over, and by which Commander Kountz is affectionately known among his comrades of the Grand Army. Upon his return home Commander Kountz attended school for a year and then accepted a position in the county treasurer's office. When but 25 years of age he was elected to the responsible position of treasurer of Lucas county, and at the expiration of his term was chosen recorder. He now engaged in the fire insurance business, having one of the leading agencies of Toledo, Ohio, and is president of the Toledo Fire Underwriters' Association. Comrade Kountz has been an active worker in the G. A. R. since the organization in 1866, was the first adjutant of Forsyth Post, serving three terms; afterward vice-commander, then quartermaster-general of the department. Was three times unanimously elected post commander. In 1881 he was chosen Department Commander of Ohio, and during his term he established over 160 posts, and increased the membership from 2000 to 5000. He was elected Commander-in-Chief at the eighteenth national encampment, held at Minneapolis, Minn., July 23, 24 and 25, 1884. During his official term he visited thirty-four departments, and traveled over 30,000 miles in the interest of the order. The only States not visited by him were Florida, Arkansas and New Mexico. One of the features of his administration was in reference to the celebration of the Catholic Church, and the obtaining through a special committee appointed for that purpose, of which Gen. Rosecrans was chairman, the expression of opinion from the highest authorities of the church, "that the society of the Grand Army of the Republic, as now organized and conducted, is not, in the ecclesiastical meaning of the phrase, a secret society, and that Catholics may in all good conscience belong to it." In the Presidential contest which occurred during his official term, he called the attention of comrades to the absolute necessity of keeping politics away from Grand Army matters. He issued a circular on the subject in which he said: "While it must be conceded by all that no class of citizens have a higher right to freely express their political opinions and take part in the campaign as their convictions shall dictate than those who through unselfish patriotism went forth to save the nation, yet the commanders-in-chief deems it his duty to remind comrades that the Grand Army of the Republic is strictly non-partisan." The small button worn on the left lapel of the coat as a mark of membership in the Grand Army was adopted during the administration of Commander-in-Chief Kountz.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, Gen. John P. Rea, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born in Chester County, Pa., October 13, 1840, and enlisted in "Piqua," Co., Company B, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, April, 1861, for three months. August 18, 1861, he enlisted for three years in the First Regiment Ohio Cavalry, and was promoted September 23, 1861, Second Lieutenant; March 12, 1862, First Lieutenant; April 1, 1863, Captain; was breveted Major for gallantry in battle, November 23, 1863. He joined the G. A. R. at Piqua, O., in December, 1866, and was a member of the first Department Encampment of Ohio. He became a charter member of George H. Thomas Post, No. 84, Department of Pennsylvania, October, 1867, and was successively post chaplain, post commander, member of the Department Council of Administration, and one of the Pennsylvania delegates to the National Encampment in 1872. He was also a member of the commission that erected the Soldiers' monument at Lancaster, Pa. In 1875 he removed to Minneapolis and has been Commander of Morgan Post No. 4, Department of Minnesota, and Senior Vice Department Commander two terms. He was elected Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief in 1884 and 1885. He served as Captain of Company A, First Regiment, Minnesota National Guard, from 1879 to 1882, and was quartermaster-general of Minnesota from 1883

to 1886, with the rank of Brigadier-General.

At the close of the war Capt. Rea had a record of three years and four months' service, and had been absent only ten days, seven of which he was a prisoner and three on the sick list. In 1865 he entered the Wesleyan College at Delaware, O., and completing the classical course graduated in June, 1867. During the vacation of 1866 he entered the office of the Hon. J. J. Dickey, Lancaster, Pa., as a law student, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. On April 12, 1869, President Grant appointed Capt. Rea Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Ninth District of Pennsylvania, which office he held until it was abolished by law in 1873. He continued practicing law in Lancaster until December, 1875, when he moved to Minneapolis, and shortly became editor of the Minneapolis Tribune, remaining in that connection until May, 1877. He resumed law practice, but in November of the same year was chosen Probate Judge, and was re-elected in 1879. Declining a re-nomination in 1880, he again resumed practice, forming the late firm of Rea, Woolley & Kitchell, afterward Rea, Kitchell & Shaw. In the summer of 1886 Gov. Hubbard appointed Capt. Rea Judge of the District Court to fill the unexpired term of Judge M. B. Koon, resigned. At the election in the following November Judge Rea was chosen for the same office for a term of seven years. Of late years he has figured prominently in Grand Army affairs, both State and national. From Commander of a local post he went to the office of State Commander in 1883, and was elected Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief at the National Encampment held in Minneapolis in 1884. He is also a member of the Loyal Legion.

## OUR PUZZLE CORNER.

- 1.—CHARADE.  
An important trust is number one,  
Behold, it does exist;  
Though oft the trust is false as proved,  
And stays been rent in twain.  
And number two does plainly show  
One of two more distant;  
It also helps to illustrate  
A good or bad existence.
- 2.—A FROZEN THING IS NUMBER THREE,  
A thing in common use,  
And often bakes it prepare  
Good custom to induce.
- 3.—THE TOTAL IS LIKE NUMBER ONE,  
Trust of importance large,  
Which honor and science facts,  
Should ever have in charge. S. E. D.
- 4.—WORD SQUARE.  
1. Something we all want, and we think  
We never have enough of.  
2. A large division of country in the  
Eastern hemisphere.  
3. An omen, or emblem.  
4. As a verb, this word means, to give or  
pass anything. As a noun, it is a very useful  
organ of the body.  
5.—WORD PUZZLE.  
A Bible name reveals this plot;  
Three guess it, and you have it not.  
Read back and forth, I still remain  
The same unchanging little name.  
4.—ANAGRAM.  
At Congress you may scoff and jeer;  
But honor and science facts,  
You'll find I don't not in the rule  
To govern all her acts. E. H. V.
- 5.—ENIGMA.  
Composed of 3, 38, 37, 21 is water.  
My 17, 10, 4, 42, 3, 44 is a compensation.  
My 1, 30, 6, 12, 28 is used by blacksmiths.  
My 19, 5, 32, 30, 22, 81 is to collect together.  
My 28, 43, 27, 9 is a long-drawn breath.  
My 7, 34, 14, 18, 35, 14, 8 is great pleasure.  
My 23, 26, 30, 44, 11, 40 is an accomplishment of infancy.  
My 21, 11, 12, 15 is a part.  
My 33, 5, 16, 13, 15 is a costume.  
The whole is quoted from a well-known poem.
- 6.—DIAMOND.  
1.—A consonant.  
2.—A vehicle for the use of the public.  
3.—That which helps mark the distinction  
between different races of men.  
4.—The dwelling place of kings.  
5.—Articles which are of great interest to  
the geologist.  
6.—An abbreviation used in marking any  
set of letters.  
7.—A consonant. J. O. H. N.
- 7.—DECAPITATION.  
Behold, a portion of a tree,  
And leave a boat that went to sea.

## Answers to Puzzles of Last Week.

- 1.—C O L D
- 2.—F L O W E R
- 3.—L E A
- 4.—D R A Y
- 5.—C
- 6.—E L I
- 7.—C L O C K
- 8.—F R A N K F O R T

## Silk Culture in Kansas.

[Globe-Democrat.]  
Few people are aware that the Central Western States have the best climate in the world for silk culture. Peter Reden, of this city, received yesterday a sample of silk and cocoons from J. Horner, superintendent of the Kansas State silk station, located at Peabody, Kan. Mr. Reden has spent the greater portion of his life in the growing of silk in Lower Austria, of which he is a native. He has also had much experience in handling raw silk from Japan and China, now used almost exclusively by the American silk manufacturers. His opinion, therefore, of the quality of this sample silk grown on the prairies of Western Kansas is of some value. He says the specimen sent him by Mr. Horner is one of the very finest texture, and that it will compare favorably with that grown in any part of the globe. "The worm is fed on white mulberry leaves in this country, and the results are something wonderful," says Mr. Horner in a letter to Mr. Reden. "The mulberry bush is easily grown in this latitude, and it only takes about two years to get a silk station established. The climate, too, is all that could be desired. Many farmers in the vicinity of this station are turning their attention to silk culture, notwithstanding the fact that there is but little encouragement for them in the way of finding a market for their product. Under the existing tariff laws no duty is laid on raw silk imported from China and Japan, and in its infancy the American silk industry will be unable to compete with the foreign product. If Congress will place the silk-growers of this country on an equal with the foreigners, it will be but a few years from 1879 to 1882, and was quartermaster-general of Minnesota from 1883

The Government department of agriculture might probably pay a little more attention to this industry."

Real Estate.  
The Best Investment.

## BUY ONE-ACRE VILLA LOTS

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## SUNSET!

IN THE FAMOUS WOLFESKILL RANCH,  
On the line of the new foothill railway and the 100-foot driveway from Los Angeles to Santa Monica. Water piped to every acre lot. \$80,000 hotel in course of construction.

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We are offering the acre property in one, five and ten acre tracts at low prices and on easy terms. Carriage leaves the office every morning at 8 o'clock.

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## E. E. HALL, Secretary.

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## SCHOOL DESK.

## THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

The undersigned have this day been appointed Sole Agents for Southern California for the sale of the "Paragon School Furniture," and are now prepared to quote LOWEST RATES to all requiring a FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL DESK.

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Educational Bookellers, Los Angeles, Cal.

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## Surplus and Reserve Fund.....500,000

## Total.....\$1,000,000

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On Southern Pacific Railroad, in San Diego County,  
50 Miles East of Riverside and San Bernardino; 100 Miles East of Los Angeles.

NO FROST! NO FOGS! NO HEAVY WINDS! 700 FEET ABOVE  
sea level! A winter paradise! The home of the banana, date and orange. Wild dates  
ripen in profusion in an adjoining canyon. Only spot in California where frost, fog and wind  
storms are absolutely unknown. The earliest season in the State. Best opportunity for men  
anywhere else on the Coast. In a sheltered spot at the base of the San Jacinto Mountains  
near Palm Valley, famous all over the southern part of the state as being the location of the  
Agua Caliente Springs, whose waters are an absolute specific for rheumatism and a host of  
other diseases. The soil of the valley is remarkably fertile, and it has been demonstrated  
that any fruit and vegetable will mature in this favored spot a month or more in advance  
of any other place. There is a

MAGNIFICENT WATER SUPPLY,  
Derived from the Whitewater River and other sources, and a fine stone canal has just been  
completed, some eight miles in length, which conveys at all times an abundance of water.  
Ten acres of the land in fruit and early vegetables will furnish an ample income. These lands  
have been subdivided into town lots and 5, 10 and 20-acre tracts, and will be sold to the highest  
bidder, on easy terms.

AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1887.

Excursion trains will be run from Los Angeles, San Diego San Bernardino and Colton,  
on the Southern Pacific Railroad. The sale will be conducted by M. R. W. PRIGGON,  
manager of the Southern California Land and Immigration Company.  
Maps and descriptive matter may be had on application to

## The Southern California Land and Immigration Company,

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Further information may be had by addressing PALM VALLEY LAND AND

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Excursion rates and time will be announced hereafter.

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Price low. Schoolhouse close at hand. A glit-

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Choice Lick tract property from \$500 per acre  
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A number of very choice lots in the Nob  
Hill tract at prices from original owners.

Fine lots in the Bonita tract.

1900-A new 5-room house on the hill for  
only \$2500.

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\$7000; easy terms.

1



## A TERRIBLE ACT.

A WIFE MURDERER WHO SAYS  
GOD COMMANDED THE DEED.

Dreadful Scene in the Wilds of Florida—A Singular Delusion Wrecks a Happy Family—"God Will See Me Through."

(Pulaski (Pa.) Herald.)

Two years ago Mr. Isaac Brown and family of Baltimore moved to Bridgeport, sixteen miles below Palatka, on the west bank of the river, and there settled, engaging in the mill business, and made for his family a comfortable home overlooking the placid waters of the noble St. Johns. His fireside has always been a pleasant one—all that could be wished for—and on no occasion has trouble been known under this roof until last Sunday, when a horrible tragedy, in which the husband slays his wife, a mother to his children. Mr. Brown was seated at the breakfast table with his family, when he suddenly picked up a case-knife and stabbed his wife in the face. The blade being thin, it broke off. Not succeeding in taking her life with this, he seized another knife with the same result. Crazy from fright, the distracted woman ran out into the yard, closely followed by her raving husband, who jerked from the fence a picket and struck the helpless woman back of the ear a death blow, when she fell to the ground and breathed her last in agonizing pain in her clotted blood.

## A SON'S VAIN DEFENSE.

His son attempted to prevent the deed, but was driven back by the father, who attempted to kill him with a shovel. Neighbors, seeing the trouble, came to the rescue, but too late, as the poor woman's spirit had departed to Him, beyond the reach of human hands. After much difficulty the murderer was captured, and tied with a rope, and brought to this city Sunday afternoon on the steamer Curlew, and lodged in our County Jail, occupying one of the cells intended for lunatics.

Naturally the murder caused intense excitement in the neighborhood of Bridgeport. Brown was a good business man and did his trading in Palatka, coming to the city about once a week. He is an ordinary-sized man, with dark hair and mustache, tinged with gray, has a good appearance, and is about 45 years of age. He was a native of the State of Ohio, and he of Baltimore, where he spent the present summer. All Saturday night he roamed about in the swamp, and for several days previous the people of the village noticed his strange actions, but did not see anything serious.

He was visited by Dr. Strauss on Sunday evening, and slept well all night. He did not look like one insane, but on Monday morning his insanity was evident.

## THE MURDERER'S STATEMENT.

Monday morning Mr. Brown was visited in his cell by a Herald reporter. He had not yet gotten out from his couch, but sat up on the side and made a statement, talking freely and with ease. His hand was cut by the breaking of the case knife, but was dressed by Dr. Strauss the night previous. His underclothes were stained with blood. With an uncommon stare out of his eye, the murderer said to our reporter:

"My act was inspired by the Lord, and for three months there has been a plot to assassinate me, my wife and son. Being the instigators, inspired by the devil. She was the one that made up the plan and got my son to go in with her. It was to be done for the purpose of getting control of my property. They gave me drugs, and for three months fed me on arsenic. What I did was in self-defense. The drugs I took were enough to kill over twenty men. They wanted to affect my brain and run me crazy, but God was my friend, and saw me through and He will see that I come through in this trouble. What I am saying may sound like a crazy man's talk, but I am not. One day I went to sleep on a lounge and had a dream; it was of a beautiful city whose streets were paved with gold. In that city I saw three persons, my wife, son, and some dark object that she held in her arms, and that was blood."

## A FRENZIED BRAIN.

"There it was the schemes were made, and in that city I was to be killed, but the Lord would not let them. On waking up I saw all; they wanted my property. As I was soon to be assassinated, I went to the city and to have my life insured for the benefit of my family, but not finding Judge Cooper I failed to get a policy. 'Forewarned is forearmed,' so I went to a store and bought a pistol and then started home. On my way to Federal Point another plan was made to take my life, between Evans and Tenny's, the plot being to kill me at Mr. Evans', but God again saved me from my enemies. He always has and will stand by me. Another plan was made by two negroes to kill me in my mill, but I did not go there at the appointed time. I wish now that I had, for the two negroes would be under ground today. Another negro was going to kill me one day while rowing me across the river, but I pulled out my pistol and asked him if he knew I had that. He turned as white as a sheet. So again God saved me from the hand of an assassin. This summer I spent a while with my friends in Baltimore. On my return, at the depot I was met by my son. He did not want to see me, and then there was the first time I knew that they were wanting my property. I have had several dreams, and in each one I have seen my wife leading my son to help kill me. So, suddenly yesterday morning I was seized with a feeling that told me my time had come, and that my wife was to end my life."

## A LUNATIC'S DELUSION.

"God told me to defend my life, and I did so by killing her before she could me, and now He will see me through. This is the first trouble I have ever had. Our lives have been spent happily together. God will see that no one kills me now. He is with me all the time. While men who call themselves friends of mine had me tied in a chair yesterday three of them tried to assassinate me, but somehow the cartridges did not go off. Nobody can kill me now, for I am protected, and will come out all right. My friend stays by me all the while."

This is the conversation Mr. Brown

related to us Monday morning. His eyes had a peculiar stare out of them, such as is generally seen among the lunatics, and from the conversation the public can draw their own conclusion. He still fears assassination, but is somewhat comforted by the assurance of the Sheriff that no one will be allowed to molest him. He has a brother in Arkansas who has been telegraphed for.

The murderer talks well, answering all questions like a sane person, but on the subject above related marked signs of insanity are shown. While alone he can be heard conversing with the Lord. There is no telling what changes will be in his condition later on. Mr. Loring, the deputy, says his conversation on Monday was a great deal worse than on Sunday.

## FORAKERS AND CLEVELANDS.

The Snubbing Case Clearly Stated by an Eye Witness.

(Chicago Tribune.)

At Gov. Foraker's first meeting with the President, at the latter's reception, the two gentlemen shook hands and Gov. Foraker introduced the members of his staff who were present. Later, when he went to Mrs. Cleveland's reception with Mrs. Foraker he had a different experience. The President shook hands coldly with Gov. Foraker. The Governor presented Mrs. Foraker, and the President shook hands with her. They both then turned to Mrs. Cleveland, but she ignored them, kept her hands clasped, refusing to take their proffered hands and looking past them at the other approaching guests. To make the cut as direct as possible she reached out her hand to grasp the hands of Gen. Bushnell and wife and then, Axline and wife, and beamed upon them brightly.

Whether or not Mrs. Cleveland's action was through an arrangement with her husband or not is not known, of course, but it is the general opinion that the whole affair was the result of deliberate arrangement and agreement, and the President put upon his young wife the performance of a mean act he did not care to do himself. Others are of the opinion Mrs. Cleveland was wholly responsible for her act, though one is at a loss to see why she should extend her hand to the wife of the man she felt resentful toward. Whatever may be the feeling toward Foraker or the taking of sides between him and Cleveland, it is certain that in her act Mrs. Cleveland has injured herself before the people by this childish and undignified conduct.

Mr. Cleveland showed no warmth of feeling toward Mr. Foraker, and certainly dislikes him intensely, but to his credit he said that he went through the forms of courtesy demanded by the conventionalities of official etiquette. He uncovered to Mr. Foraker when the latter saluted him in the review, he shook hands with the Governor when the latter called with his staff, and again with his wife. This is to his credit, unless it is true that he delegated the duty of insulting the Governor of Ohio and his wife to Mrs. Cleveland. If so, then so much the worse for Mr. Cleveland.

It may be said now that, whatever may be said in explanation, extenuation or denial by the other side, the facts, as given, are too well supported to admit of denial or explanation. It is the cold fact that of all the people passing in that interminable line the only ones Mrs. Cleveland did not shake hands with were Gov. Foraker and his wife, and she confined her recognition of them to a cold stare and slight inclination that emphasized the affront. This statement I have from an officer on Gov. Foraker's staff, who was present.

## The Belles of Newport.

(Boston Letter to New Orleans Times-Democrat.)

The two American beauties—Miss Adele Grant and Miss Eleanor Winslow—add much to the keen zest of fashionable life. For languor rather than zest or interest in anything has hitherto pervaded Newport. It was not good form to take any interest in anything. To be blasé was the mode. Miss Winslow was a Boston girl, the family living on Boylston street, near the public library—a part of the city now given up to trade. She went abroad with her mother some ten or twelve years ago, when she was a young girl in her early teens. The father was a moderately successful tradesman, making a little fortune of \$200,000 or \$300,000, but finally became insane and died in the McLean Lunatic Asylum here. The mother, I am told, was very ambitious for social honors. She was herself beautiful, and her portrait was painted by B. C. Potter, the famous portrait painter. She was not, however, I believe, exactly what may be termed "in society" here, but better fortune—or what appears to a woman of such social ideas as better fortune—awaited her in England, and the daughter became recognized as a reigning beauty. Many people I met who knew Miss Winslow and Miss Grant are inclined to be a little disparaging regarding the former, seeming to have the impression that she has sacrificed dignity and delicacy in "running after" society rather than to have society pursue her. Miss Grant is quite the reverse, a woman truly womanly, noble, delicate, exquisite. If she was a reigning belle it was because society enthroned her, not because she made any efforts to be enthroned. So vulgar a thing would be impossible to her. A slight, delicate, dark-eyed girl, rather in the world than of it—a woman holding her own pure ideals of life above all the gleam and glitter—this is Adele Grant. Her *congé* given to the Earl of Cairns when she discovered his unworthy character is its own interpretation of her dignity and strength. She would not sacrifice her noble womanhood for an earl's coronet. From what my friends tell me, I fancy that she is one of the most exceptional of American women in beauty and dignity of character. It is good to see such a woman in the world of fashion. She is needed here.

## Why He Was Sorry for Her.

(Cincinnati Telegram.)

As a lady entered a crowded street car last night an old man holding a little boy on his lap arose and offered his seat to her.

"Oo, no, keep your seat, thank you," replied the lady, "and hold your boy."

"Oh, that's different," replied the o. m., who was slightly deaf. "I had to stand up five days once myself with a boil. I'm sorry for you," and he resumed his seat amid the roar of laughter which followed.

## MRS. PARSONS OBJECTS.

## SHE DOESN'T LIKE TOMMY MORGAN'S PREACHING.

She Interrupts His Oration, but Is Not Allowed to Ask a Question—She Leaves the Hall in Disgrace—Funds for the Anarchists.

(Chicago Tribune.)

It was at the mass meeting held by the Socialist Labor party at the West Twelfth-street Turner Hall yesterday morning, T. J. Morgan was telling how the Socialists had at first tried to remedy their ills by the use of the ballot, and how, cheated and defrauded, Engel and the others had been forced to fight.

Mrs. Parsons, who had retired from a seat near the platform, which she had occupied at first, to a position near the door, rose and interrupted the speaker.

"May I ask you a question?" she said. "The big audience turned around in their seats and three policemen stepped close up behind Mrs. Parsons."

"I wish to ask you one question," she repeated firmly, the speaker having made no reply.

"No, no," said a dozen persons in the audience. "Sit down; sit down; make her be quiet."

"I am addressing the speaker," said Mrs. Parsons doggedly. "May I ask you a question? Yes or no?"

The confusion was so great by this time that the speaker's voice could not be heard. Three more policemen stepped up to Mrs. Parsons' side quietly and Lieut. Bietner walked down toward the door.

"I would rather you would not," said Mr. Morgan when order had been obtained. "These interruptions throw me off—make me forget the line of my argument."

"I should think it would," said Mrs. Parsons contemptuously, and she left the hall the picture of scorn, although half of the collection just taken up had been dedicated to the defense fund.

A round dozen policemen in uniform stood at the door of the Twelfth-street Turner Hall when the clock pointed to 10. Inside the hall was another detachment under Lieut. Bietner, while twelve officers in citizens' clothes mingled with the assembling throng, and at the opening of the meeting were scattered about the hall.

At 10:30 the lower hall was entirely filled, there being about 1000 present—some of them sympathizers, some drawn by mere curiosity. Many members of the Northwest and other "groups" had come early and were quite prominent in the front rows. Two splendid specimens of the dude fraternity who had wandered into the hall by accident or design received quite a reception of a scolding character. Many of the audience as they looked toward the stage sniffed contemptuously and jabbered furiously to one another as they pointed to something which evidently rubbed their unwashed fur the wrong way. The only visible cause for this display of contempt and derision was two small Star and Stripe designs which were fastened on the stage-slips. These had probably been left there by the last renters of the hall.

When Mrs. Parsons entered with a large bundle of speech circulars she was quickly surrounded by a large crowd, who shook her hands. She was afterward shown to a seat at the front. She was very subdued and dejected. During the address of Peter Knickerbocker she sat with her head upon her hand and quite motionless. During Tommy Morgan's effort she woke up, and after interrupting him twice left the hall in disgust. A large number of the "parsons' address" circulars were distributed in the hall. The amnesty petition was also circulated and received quite a number of signatures. When the collection was announced it was stated that half the proceeds would go to the defense fund, which was received with a howl of approval. The collection was quite large, so large indeed the chairman did not want to add it up and announce the total.

During the speeches the applause was frequent and prolonged, the inflammatory sentences especially being received with howls, shriekings, and stampings of delight.

## M. Grevy's Closeness and His Wife's Cleverness.

An amusing story of Mme. Grevy is told in *Figaro* under the guise of a fable. This summer the niece of M. Grevy was to be married. Grevy is noted for being parsimonious, but on this occasion he was quite liberal to his wife and Mme. Wilson, his daughter, as he wished them to be dressed very well. Mme. Grevy unfortunately spent all her money on herself and her daughter and there was none left to buy a hat for little Grevy. The president's granddaughter, Mme. Grevy hit upon an expedient. Assuming a false name, she told the clerk at the Louvre shop to send her child's hat to the address of a friend. The clerk recognized the President's wife. The next day the hat was returned with a message that it did not suit. When examined the ribbons were found to be soiled and they bore every evidence of having been worn. The proprietors of the shop have exhibited this hat ever since, to the delight of Grevy's enemies, who are many. The story was told as happening in Gerolstein and was full of witty French reflections.

## The Knuckles Upward.

(Buffalo Commercial.)

The correct position of a gentleman's hand and arms when dancing has been defined by a dancing master's convention held in New York this week. It was finally decided that the gentleman should place his right arm around the lady's waist, with his hand against the back. "The lady's left hand should rest upon the gentleman's shoulder, the fingers being closed and curved. The fingers of the lady's right hand should be placed in the left palm of the gentleman with the knuckles uppermost. Heretofore the hands have been grasped in an opposite manner. This position is applicable in all round dances. The gentlemen are to wear gloves to prevent the soiling of the ladies' dresses." Now mind, gentlemen! Get this out and paste it in your opera hats. And after these authoritative directions no real lady will be found with her right hand reposing in a gentleman's left palm with knuckles down. Knuckles up, lady, after this, always knuckles up.

## Unclassified.

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W. R. BLACKMAN,  
EXPERT ACCOUNTANT.

CAPITAL AND EXPENSE  
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES  
REVENUES AND PROFIT AND LOSS

Partnership, Company and other accounts kept, investigated, arranged and arbitrated.  
OFFICE: Rooms 10 and 17, 117 New High St., Los Angeles.

ELEGANT SHAPE,  
HEALTH and  
COMFORT  
Perfectly Combined in  
MADAME FOY'S  
Skirt Supporting  
CORSET.

It is one of the most popular and successful corsets in the world. For sale by all leading dealers.  
Price by mail \$12.  
SOLD BY  
H. F. COULTER, LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES  
RUBBER STAMP  
COMPANY.

SEALS,  
Brass Stencils,  
Rubber Stamps.

ALLEN  
BLOCK

F. L. CANTIN,  
Wood Engraver

I have the latest improved machinery, thereby saving time and labor, which enables me to do work at reduced rates.

ENGRAVINGS OF  
LANDSCAPES,  
BUILDINGS,  
MAPS,  
MACHINERY,  
ETC.

TIMES BUILDING,  
FIRST AND FORT STREETS, LOS ANGELES

Grand Opening, Oct. 1, 1887.

LOS ANGELES MUSIC SCHOOL,

255 S. Main St., cor. Fourth St.,

Conducted according to the system of European schools of music. Proprietor and director, MR. A. J. STAMM. Office hours from 1 to 3 p.m. for all departments. Experienced and competent instructors are engaged. Every month two musicians are given by the teachers and more advanced students. Terms by application. Students can enter at any time.

FRUHLING BROS.  
WROUGHT-IRON ARTIFICERS.

Specialists in—  
WROUGHT-IRON FENCING,  
CRISTING, RAILINGS, ETC.

HOUSE-ERECTING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.  
—4 TH LOS ANGELES STREET.

## Real Estate.

## Chapman &amp; Paul, New Town

—OF—  
Kneilworth!

—SUBDIVISION OF—

THE OSTRICH FARM,  
Los Felis Rancho.

One Hundred Acres Placed on Sale, Divided Into Building Lots 50x150 Feet,  
AND A FEW FIVE-ACRE PLOTS.

Such an opportunity is seldom offered. The soil is a rich alluvial deposit twenty feet in depth. Drainage perfect, being gentle slope to the river.

All Under Los Angeles Irrigating Ditch.

Well water at any depth from four to thirty feet from surface. This tract lies in the PINOCH SCENERY IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY, having the towns of Glendale and Verdugo to the Sierra Madre Mountains in front, and the lovely evergreen Los Felis range of mountains rising 1300 feet from the tract at the rear, with the Los Angeles river running immediately between, making this a PERFECT AMPHITHEATRE OF RURAL BEAUTY. The OSTRICH FARM RAILROAD is now running to the tract. Trains run into the city in twenty minutes and as often as necessary. Business men will find this the most convenient place for suburban residences, as the early trains will enable them to be at their places of business sooner than the horse cars from East Los Angeles or Washington Gardens.

The OSTRICH FARM will continue to be the attractive feature of this locality, and the ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS are now being added to in a style which will make this the MOST ATTRACTIVE RESORT IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. This tract is three miles nearer Los Angeles than Burbank and two miles from Ivanhoe.

Sales to Commence Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1887.

—OFFICE OF THE COMPANY—  
IN THE BAKER BLOCK, NO. 246 N. MAIN STREET,

Between Wells, Fargo & Co's Express and Southern California Land Office, where plans of the tract may be had and all information given by

DAVENPORT & MITCHELL,  
—OR ON THE FARM BY—  
Proprietors,  
SKETCHLEY & BEAUCHAMP,

LA PRESA!

The Beautiful Swiss Village on Lake Como

BEING REPRODUCED IN SAN DIEGO.

The most novel thing yet undertaken in the development of this southern country is now being done at LA PRESA, nine miles from San Diego. The plan is to reproduce in that delightful spot the counterpart of the celebrated Swiss village on Lake Como, in Northern Italy. To this end a railroad is being built to the place, and a fine modern hotel is to be erected at once. The situation is most delightful; far enough removed from the sea to escape rough winds, yet near enough to be always cool. With pure water, the scenery, and the best of soil, LA PRESA is just the place to invest for a quick turn with big profits. LA PRESA is sure to grow rapidly, as it has all the elements to attract a select class of settlers.

Lots are Sold for the Low Price of \$100 to \$125 Each.

Sidney Lacey, No. 106 N. Spring st.,

GENERAL AGENT IN THIS CITY.

JONES TRACT!

On Pico Street, West of Pearl.

—CLEAN SIDE—

Cement Sidewalks to be Laid. Lots 58x116 and 50x146

REMEMBER, Pico street is order-d graded, and this is one of the few tracts in the western part of the city, fifteen minutes from the Courthouse, that is offered straight from the hands of the original owner. Apply to

MARK G. JONES,  
Room 1, Jones Block, 75 North Spring Street.

VIGNES & MCGREGOR, 136 N. Main Street.

29,000 Acres of Rich, Level Land  
FOR SALE.

TWO COMPETING TRUNK LINES NOW CONTENTING FOR SUPREMACY in its locality. Will double many times before reaching ordinary price of agricultural land. The owner will be found at

THE LOS ANGELES LAND BUREAU,

For a Few Days.



## TWO SAMARITANS.

BRILLIANT CAREER OF DUKE  
CARL THEODORE.A Famous Ophthalmologist Assisted  
by His Wife, Spanish Princess, He  
Serves All Classes, Rich and Poor  
—Practical Philanthropy.[Inter Ocean.]  
The following tribute to a most  
worthy couple, from the pen of Gustav  
Dahms, appeared in *Der Bazar* of Ber-  
lin, and has been translated for the  
Inter Ocean:A German prince of royal blood,  
who, as a shining example of noble en-  
deavor, has for twelve years actively  
and singly followed one of the most  
important specialties of a physician's  
profession, and his wife, a Portuguese  
nobleman's daughter, who has, with  
self-sacrificing devotion, always stood  
by her husband's side—is indeed an  
unusual phenomenon, deserving of  
mention beyond the boundaries of his  
native land.Duke Carl Theodore, a brother of  
Empress Elizabeth of Austria, was  
born August 9, 1839, at Passenhofen on  
the Starnberger See. He was the sec-  
ond son of Duke Maximilian, of the  
Palz-Zweibrücken Birkenfeld line,  
who was not unknown to the literary  
world, and the Duchess Luise, daughter  
of the first King of Bavaria. The edu-  
cation of the talented young man was  
under the supervision of the leading  
court tutors. Following out the tradi-  
tions of his house, the young Prince,  
after completing his rudiments, entered  
military life, and made such advances  
until, in 1865, he became a Major. He  
married in this year Princess Sophie,  
daughter of King Johann of Saxony,  
but after a felicitous union, in March,  
1867, he lost her by death. At the con-  
clusion of the war of 1866, in which he  
distinguished himself by his brilliancy  
and bravery, he relinquished active  
military duty and began to travel exten-  
sively, with the idea of following  
his studies in natural history, to which  
he had become very devoted, particu-  
larly that portion which contributed  
toward the acquirement ofA MEDICAL EDUCATION.  
He was ushered into the realms of  
science by the most prominent and  
celebrated instructors then living—the  
Chemist Justus von Liebig, Dr. Jolly,  
the Diagnostician Ludwig von Buhl,  
and the Anatomist Ruedinger—under  
whose guidance the zealous student  
completed his preparatory course. The  
Franco-Prussian war, which began in  
July, 1870, called the young prince  
from the lecture rooms of the Munich  
University to the defense of the Ger-  
man flag, and, by the side of his  
brother-in-law, King Albert of Saxony,  
and as a colonel, he fought against his  
country's enemies. After the treaty of  
peace had been signed he at once re-  
turned to Munich, that he might re-  
sume those studies, which had been in-  
terrupted, with more interest and zeal  
than ever. He embraced all knowl-  
edge which the coryphees of the medi-  
cal sciences taught him in so short a  
time that it excited universal comment,  
and upon the suggestions of his teach-  
ers—Von Buhl, Lindwurm, Nussbaum,  
Rothmund and Von Ziemssen (the  
medical faculty in 1872)—the celebra-  
tion of the 400th anniversary of the  
Munich University—appointed him an  
honorary physician. In the fall of the  
following year the Prince passed the  
approbation examination, receiving  
honorable mention.As a specialty he selected ophthal-  
mology, having mastered that branch  
of medical science under the careful  
supervision of Prof. Rothmund. The  
young physician at once placed himself  
in relations with the best known ex-  
ponents of that particular branch in Ger-  
many, and under the instructions of  
these he perfected a complete practical  
course. A large number of valuable  
treatises, which received the most en-  
couraging receptions at the hands of  
those in his profession, were prepared  
by him for the clinics in Vienna and  
Zurich, and they added much to his al-  
readyGREAT AND GROWING REPUTATION.  
The first leading article from the  
Duke's pen was reprinted in 1872 in  
Dr. Virchow's *Archiv*, and it treated  
"The Extravasation of white blood  
corpuscles in the dura Mater." His  
other productions were: "Concerning  
Changes in the Iris" and "Concerning  
the Pathologic Anatomy of Nearsight-  
edness." These two were published in  
Grafe's *Archiv für Augenheilkunde* and  
contained much valuable data and ma-  
terial for microscopical investigations.  
Other papers on "The Facillus  
Apparent in the Human Eye" and "A  
Few Anatomical Conditions in Myo-  
pia" excited considerable interest and  
discussion in medical circles.On April 29, 1874, Prince Carl The-  
odore married Maria Josepha, Duchess  
of Braganza, and the daughter of the  
Portuguese pretender, Dom Miguel,  
who died in 1866. In the succeeding  
year he settled with his wife on the  
property near the Tegern-See, which  
he had inherited from Prince Carl of  
Bavaria. He made the splendid castle  
his permanent residence, and began at  
once his labors in the district hospital  
located there, becoming also the as-  
sistant to the "Bezirks," or precinct  
physician. In 1880 he received the  
authority from Councillor Bismarck to  
practice medicine in his own name,  
and he commenced to prepare the dis-  
trict hospital on the Tegern-See in ac-  
cordance with his own ideas. Here  
Duke Carl Theodore, M.D., has prac-  
ticed his profession for over seven  
years, and here the indigent sick are  
treated without reward. Every opera-  
tion and all nursing was accorded to  
those who applied, with a wonderful  
faithfulness and care.Constantly by the side of this very  
busy physician, tireless and sacrificing,  
one of the most reliable and kindest of  
nurses, a true assistant to her noble  
husband, can be found the young and  
energetic wife. Tenderly holding the  
head of one who is undergoing a pain-  
ful operation, she will cleanse his  
wounds, apply bandages and exercise  
in addition to this a strict and careful  
supervision of the hospital kitchen.SEVERAL MONTHS OF EACH YEAR  
are spent by this worthy couple in  
Meran, where the Duke has erected, at  
his own cost, a clinic for the eye. The  
daily papers estimate that during the  
months of April and May of this yearnearly 3000 consultations have been  
held, and that about 200 cases have  
been successfully operated upon.  
Thousands of afflicted humanity,  
through the medium of rational treat-  
ment and careful nursing, have re-  
ceived relief from maladies of many  
years' standing, and not many less  
have obtained their eyesight by the  
skillful hand of the Duke. The repu-  
tation of this great physician, who has  
in the past year repeatedly cured the  
dreaded and stubborn cataract, has  
burst the confines of Bavaria, and the  
institution on the banks of the Tegern-  
See has already become the point to  
which all who are troubled with eye  
diseases in the whole of South Ger-  
many wend their ways.An undimmed domestic life of the  
noble pair has been made happier by  
the presence of four children—three  
daughters and one son. These are un-  
der the careful and loving supervision  
of their mother, who finds time to be-  
stow upon them a suitable education.  
This rare and shining example of  
philanthropic endeavor has not passed  
without notice. Innumerable scientific  
societies have chosen the Duke as an  
honorary member. The Medical So-  
ciety and the Academy of Sciences of  
Munich; the Society for Natural and  
Curative Sciences of Dresden; the Med-  
ical Physicians' College of Vienna; the  
Physico-Medical Society of Wuerzburg,  
and many other societies, have done  
this. And all of these recognitions to  
the abilities of this splendid physician  
and friend are deserving."THE FUTURE MAKES ALL  
RIGHT."Written for *The Times*.  
From the center of creation,  
To where 'tis lost in space,  
There's a law of compensation  
That pervades every place;  
That reaches every human heart,  
In accents sweet and light,  
Or thunders, as the guilty start,  
"The future makes all right!"  
Though wrong may rear its horrid form,  
Though innocence may weep,  
While mercy flies amid the storm,  
And justice seems to sleep;  
Though darkness spreads its somber fold,  
And earth be veiled in night,  
The sun will gild the east with gold—  
"The future makes all right!"All nature with emphatic speech,  
Since chaos ceased to reign,  
Has sought marking its truth to teach,  
But sought, alas! in vain:  
While history turns its teenage page  
To mark and make "all right,"  
And still cries out, from age to age,  
"The future makes all right!"  
There ne'er has been an evil deed,  
Or governmental crime,  
That did not retribution speed,  
And was avenged by time;  
And low and high, and small and great,  
In poverty, or might,  
Have lived to learn, though oft too late—  
"The future makes all right!"Call empires from the misty past,  
As tyrants and kings,  
Bid Rome resume its limits vast,  
And let their voices speak!  
They'll find, that spite of present power,  
Of seeming triumph spite,  
The reign of wrong is but an hour—  
"The future makes all right!"  
And think not e'en the guiltiest thing  
Is dead to conscience or its sting—  
Or lost to conscience or its sting—  
"The future makes all right!"  
The crimes that mark the steps of time,  
The murderer's eye be bright,  
E'en when the whisper rights his soul—  
"The future makes all right!"As from the couch whereon he lies  
The murderer will start,  
The vengeful worm that never dies  
Keeps gnawing at his heart!  
"Then, while specter shadows rise,  
He cowers 'neath the blight,  
And seems to hear, from earth and skies,  
"The future makes all right!"  
Then who shall dare avow the creed,  
Sternal goodness scorns—  
That innocence must ever bleed,  
While virtue trades in tears;  
That hope, to dry affliction's tears,  
Ne'er checks its onward flight,  
Or murmurs in its listless cease—  
"The future makes all right!"  
There is a joy, which, midst all joy,  
Sits crowned upon a throne;  
The only one without alloy—  
It springs from duty done;  
And he whose throbbing bosom glows  
With this supreme delight,  
Dreads more than death—he sees and knows  
"The future makes all right!"

## A Wise Brotherhood.

A union meeting of the Brotherhood  
of Locomotive Engineers was held in  
the Boston Theater recently for the  
purpose of expounding the principles of  
the order and inducing those outside of  
it to join. A meeting was held in the  
morning, open to engineers only, but in  
the afternoon the public was admitted.  
The Brotherhood was well represented,  
numbers coming from all parts of New  
England. William Mead of Salem pre-  
sided, and, after briefly reciting the ob-  
jects of the gathering, introduced  
Lieut. Gov. Brackett, who spoke of the  
good the organization seemed to be  
doing, and expressed his sympathy with  
it. He was followed by N. H. Taylor,  
Mayor O'Brien's private secretary, who  
represented the city of Boston.Grand Chief Engineer P. M. Arthur  
of the Brotherhood was then intro-  
duced, and was vociferously applauded.  
He spoke first of the beneficial features  
of the order and how it aimed to orga-  
nize the men for mutual protection and  
to obtain for the roads better men and  
a higher standard of work. It aimed,  
he said, to secure sobriety among its  
members above all things, and although  
it did not claim to be, was about as  
good a temperance society as there was  
in existence. Many a man had been  
stopped in his downward career by its  
influences, kept in his position and  
made a sober man. In regard to its  
insurance department, he urged every  
brother to avail himself of its oppor-  
tunities. The Brotherhood had already  
paid out \$2,159,000 to widows and or-  
phans. In regard to the business fea-  
ture of the order, he would say that  
although at first regarded with dis-  
trust by railway managers it was  
now approved by them, and he  
had not met one in ten years  
who seriously opposed it. On every road  
where the Brotherhood was organized  
there was what was known as a  
"grievance committee," to which all  
the grievances of the men were made  
known. It ought to be composed of  
cool-headed men, and those longest in  
the service of the road and known to  
the officials. He was sorry to say it  
was not always so made out. It was  
the duty of this committee to lay a  
grievance, if it was considered a just  
one, before the officials of the road,  
starting with the lowest and taking it  
in turn, if not redressed, from one to  
the next highest, until the general  
manager was reached. If he failed to  
settle the difficulty, the Grand Chief  
Engineer was sent for, and he seldom  
failed to bring about an amicable ad-  
justment. Strikes were to be discour-  
aged, for there were no cases when the  
parties could be brought together that  
a settlement could not be agreed upon.

Real Estate—Hicks Tract.

## THE HICKS TRACT!

\$137,300—In Buildings and Lots—\$137,300

ALL GIVEN AWAY.

\$40,000—In Grading and Watering—\$40,000

## THE GRANDEST INVESTMENT EVER OFFERED IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA!

This tract of one thousand high and sightly lots, within a few moments' drive from the center of the city.

Twenty houses to be built at once to cost not less than \$5000 each; one hotel to cost not less than \$20,000, and seven lots at a value of \$17,500, all to be given to purchasers of lots in this tract on the easiest of terms—\$600 each, \$100 cash down, \$50 each succeeding month. The distribution to take place April 1st, all lots being sold.

Water is now being piped to the tract by the East Side Spring Water Company.

Maps and circulars on application. For further information call on or address,

C. W. HICKS, NO. 7 SOUTH MAIN ST.

N. B.—The books are now open.

Real Estate.

## Unless You Want to Buy, Don't Read This.

Being directly interested in the building of a standard gauge railroad from Los Angeles along the foothills to Santa Monica, places us in position to offer some gilt-edged bargains at various points along the route. We are sole agents for the sale of lots in Prospect Hill subdivision, in the Lick Tract, where grading has already begun and the building of a \$75,000 hotel, "The Winchester," will be pushed to completion as rapidly as men and material can do it. This is the finest and most beautiful subdivision in the county, and only fifteen minutes' ride from Spring street. The cars will be running to this subdivision by October 20th, and a fine depot will be built immediately. Strangers and tourists are especially invited to call at our office and inspect the plans for the hotel; also maps of subdivisions. We have also several other tracts or subdivisions on the line of railroad and boulevard, which we will be pleased to show our customers at any time. Sunset boulevard, as well as the Foothills Railroad, runs through or near all these tracts, and we can accommodate you with large or small lots or acre tracts on which large profits may be realized. Being interested in the railroad, we can show you just where the depot buildings and sidings will be, so you will know just where to select lots either for business or residence purposes. Our carriage is always ready, and we will take pleasure in showing any one who desires to purchase, or to furnish any information in regard to the above properties. Strangers are particularly invited to make our office their headquarters while in the city, where any information in regard to real estate or railroad matters will be cheerfully given. We have some fine bargains in city property, houses and lots, in various parts of the city. Also a small hotel at The Palms, doing a fine business.

## Rounds, Miller &amp; Co.,

NO. 115 FIRST STREET, UPSTAIRS.

Real Estate.

## FOR SALE.

25,300—Corner on Adele street, one block from Figueroa.  
2,500—Lot 2x150, Severance street, near Adams.  
1,500—East 2 lots on Eleventh street, one block from Figueroa.  
6,500—40x120 on west side of Figueroa, near 10th st.  
3,750—3 lots on Washington, cor. of Iowa.  
2,700—2 lots on clean side of Ocean street, 105x175.  
2,000—Lot on Grand avenue, near Adams.  
25,000—Corner Los Angeles and Fourth sts.; 60x120; near Government building.  
300—Per front foot, Main, near new hotel.  
300—Per front foot, best corner on Fort street, adjoining St. Vincent Hotel.  
10,000—41x120 on Fourth street, between Los Angeles and Wall.  
250—Per front foot, sixteenth street Park.  
10,000—30 feet on Fort street, one-half block from hotel.  
175—Per front foot on Boyd street.  
800—A few of the best lots on Pasadena avenue, in Garvanza.  
10,000—House of 8 rooms on Fifth, near Los Angeles; leased for \$100 per month.  
11,000—Fine house on Hill street, between Tenth and Eleventh.  
6,700—House of 9 rooms, Flower, between Ninth and Tenth.

Bradshaw &amp; Zellner,

33 South Spring Street, Room 23.

Elliott &amp; Bradbeer,

REAL-ESTATE DEALERS,  
7 West Second Street.We have for sale today choice residence property  
ON WASHINGTON STREET,  
ON PEARL STREET,  
ON TEMPLE STREET,  
ON SECOND STREET,  
ON TENTH STREET,  
ON ADAMS STREET,  
ON HILL STREET,  
ON GRAND AVENUE,  
ON DOWNEY AVENUE,  
ON BELMONT AVENUE,  
ON BELLEVUE AVENUE,  
And on nearly every other street and avenue in Los Angeles.

We are members of the Los Angeles Real Estate and Stock Exchange, and thereby have access to best property in this city. We have also for sale fruit and farming lands in all parts of this county. Call at our office and see samples of fruit grown without irrigation. Carriages always in waiting.

Real Estate.

## Why Do You Wait?

## BED ROCK PRICES

FROM \$375 UPWARD! VERY EASY TERMS!

## NOTHING LIKE IT EVER OFFERED!

On and after October 1, 1887, the beautiful and well-known

## MEADE &amp; DALTON TRACT!

Situated on WASHINGTON and ALAMEDA streets, near the New S. P. Passenger Depot, will be offered at private sale Fine, wide graded streets. Choice fruit and vines on every lot. The proposed Electric Street Railway to Nadeau Park will run through this tract. Remember the LOW PRICES and the splendid opportunity to DOUBLE YOUR MONEY IN THIRTY DAYS.

—THESE MAGNIFICENT LOTS ARE FOR SALE BY—

W. W. BARNES &amp; CO., N. E. corner Main and Second streets.

SMITH BROS. &amp; SHUMWAY, 312½ N. Main street.

J. E. YOAKUM, 404 N. Main street.

HUGHES &amp; JACOBI, 316 N. Main street.

CARLETON LAND COMPANY, 28 N. Spring street

Call and Secure a Map and Price List.



## WORKING GIRLS' WOES.

## DISHONESTY PURSUED BY A MANUFACTURER.

The City Full of Cases Where Weak and Needy Women are Oppressed—Suggestion That a Fund be Started For Their Improvement.

(Inter Ocean.)

The depths to which some men will descend in their treatment of the poor, unfortunate working girls, who are compelled to seek employment in their shops and factories, was manifested recently in a case that came to the notice of the Inter Ocean's Samaritan.

A poor girl was compelled, by the death of her mother, to seek employment to support herself and two small children. This girl, who is but 14 years old, has been doing housework and taking care of the little brother and sister, aged 6 and 5, respectively, while the mother went out to work at day's work in private families. The mother had earned \$1.50 a day, and this had kept the little family together ever since the husband had been killed in a railroad accident three years ago. The daughter was an adept with her fingers.

AT PLAIN SEWING AND KNITTING, and her mother secured considerable work for her among the ladies for whom she did housework. When the mother died the poor girl was thrown on her own resources. The woman in whose house these orphans had two rooms said that they might have a room for nothing until the girl could get work, and then pay \$2 per month rent. So the few belongings of the little family were nicely stored away in the one room, and the three children began the struggle for self-maintenance. The little ones could do nothing, of course, so the responsibility rested upon the shoulders of the 14-year-old sister.

The first thing she did after the funeral was to scan the papers for advertisements in the "help wanted" columns. She found in an evening paper an advertisement for a girl to run a knitting machine. It was from a well-known firm on a prominent street. She applied, and was given a job. After she had been there a couple of days she saw a constant change in the many faces around her. Girls that were there yesterday morning were not there this morning. But new girls were engaged.

SHE BEGAN TO MAKE INQUIRIES among the older girls and found that the girls left because they could not make enough to live on. The night of the second day she determined to see about it, and she asked the forewoman for her time. She was given a card with two days' full time credited. She had made two jackets and one dozen bustles in the two days. When she presented the card at the office she was told that she owed the firm 20 cents balance for the use of machine and steam power.

She was credited with 20 cents a piece for two jackets, that's 40 cents, and with 30 cents for the dozen bustles, that's 30 cents. She was charged 45 cents per day for the use of machine and steam power, that's 90 cents, leaving a balance of 20 cents due the big firm. At this rate she would have to pawn her soul at the end of a week, to pay the firm for the bad air she breathed while using the machine and steam power.

This firm keeps a standing advertisement in the evening paper, and a small army of girls pass through the factory every week. They get the jackets and bustles made for nothing except the wear and tear on the machines and loss of steam power.

THIS FIRM MAKES JACKETS and bustles within a few years, and if Providence has anything in store for it, it must be a large quantity of molten brimstone. The facts in this case were laid before that admirable institution, "The Charity Organization Society," and Superintendent Johnson says that this is but one instance of very many cases of downright meanness in this city.

The poor girl was sent to the society's central office and Special Agent Dorland investigated the case. The girl was found employment in another place, where she earns enough to keep her little family.

The men who commit such crimes against humanity should be exposed, and if any ladies who are charitably inclined desire to make an example of these miscreants they will be furnished with the names and addresses upon application to the Inter Ocean. If the ladies of Chicago who buy jackets, bustles, or any other article of female apparel cheap, would stop to think of

THE PRIVATION AND MISERY the manufacture of the articles caused, they could not wear them in comfort. It is not one thing, but nearly everything that is made for women's wear, that is sewn with the very life's blood of some poor girl. The ladies not long ago began a crusade against the use of plumage on bonnets because it was cruelty to birds. How much greater is this cruelty to girls? Girls who work in shops throughout this city are, almost without exception, oppressed beyond the endurance of a truck-horse, and the ladies who get no move as yet toward a revolution.

The singular part of this case is that girls who work upon anything for woman's use are the most oppressed, while girls who are employed in shops that manufacture articles for men's use are the least oppressed. Factories say that they can get better prices from men than from women. Take it in the case of neckties. Girls make good wages in the necktie factories of Chicago. The fancy neckties cost the wearer from 75 cents to \$1.50, and the girls get 25 cents to 75 cents for making them, and they can make

FROM TWO TO SIX PER DAY. For cheap ties they get paid by the dozen, and can make three or four dozen per day. Then in the matter of cigarettes, the girls make them by the hundred, and make good wages. But just look at the other side of the case. Knitted hoods, jerseys, bustles, corsets and all that sort of thing. The girls get starvation wages for making them, and the work is twice as hard. There is something radically wrong here, surely.

One of the saddest cases of the week is that of the poor woman on State street who is being persecuted by the friends of a colored man now in the County Jail. She was employed in a restaurant, a pantry-woman and earned enough to support her 13-year-old daughter and little son. Her husband died not long ago and left her

to take care of the family. The negro made an assault upon the little girl and was arrested for the crime. His friends began a system of persecution against the mother to have her "let up" on the prosecution of the fiend. The result was that the woman was brought to bed with a premature birth and is now LYING AT THE POINT OF DEATH. Meanwhile the two children have to do the best that they can for food. The Protective Agency is helping them as far as possible.

It has been suggested that the public, who have so generously come to the front in aid of the fresh-air fund for the babies, now create a fund for the poor working girls of Chicago and the protection of women generally. The Protective Agency can be made the medium for distribution of the aid to the poor girls whose cases are found to be worthy. There certainly could not be a better cause for charity than the objects named, and the necessity is undoubted. With proper funds to aid the cause a system of inspection could be established that would bring about a vast improvement in the

CONDITION OF THE WORKING GIRLS in shops and factories. The very fact that the condition of the working girl was improved would prevent the recruiting of the ranks of the unfortunate from the down-trodden and oppressed girls of this city. Many and many a girl would remain honest if she could earn enough to live upon. Let the "Good Samaritan Fund" be an actual fact and untold misery will be banished. Blessings must follow the man or woman who does a good deed such as this. There is not a man in Chicago today, probably, who does not feel a little better because he subscribed to the Fresh Air Fund. This is practical charity. Let the good work go on.

## OUR NEIGHBORS.

## POMONA.

REAL-ESTATE EXCHANGE—A SOCIAL CLUB—A SUBTERRANEAN BASIN—PROF. KLEE—SCHOOL BONDS.

POMONA, Oct. 6.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] A second meeting of the agents interested in the formation of a real-estate exchange was held in McComas Hall Wednesday evening. A committee was appointed to draft articles of incorporation, and reports were read from the committee on expenses. Another meeting was called for Friday.

A social club was organized last night by the young men of Pomona, to be called the Pomona Social Club. The object is the general forwarding of the social interests of the town. James T. Taylor was elected president. T. J. Rockwell vice-president and Robert D. Ammons secretary and treasurer.

P. C. Towner has discovered a subterranean basin of water on his recent purchase from Cy Burdick, in which water may be reached at a depth of from five to fifteen feet. The boundaries of this basin are clearly marked, and have been ascertained by digging prospect holes. Mr. Towner proposes to dig to bed-rock all the way around the edge of the basin, and by building walls of masonry upon it cause the water to back up and thus form a lake. It has been estimated that 150 inches of water can be obtained by this plan, which it is proposed to pipe into Pomona for domestic use.

Prof. Klee of the Horticultural Commission of California lectured here Tuesday evening. The subject was the "Fruit Pests of the Southern Part of the State."

It is thought that some difficulty will be encountered in floating the school bonds recently voted by the school district at the rate expected, and it is proposed to issue city bonds after the incorporation of the town to pay for the needed improvement in the schools.

The will of Jesus P. Rivera, under indictment for killing Juan Hernandez, died Tuesday morning at Spadra, and was buried Wednesday from here.

W. H. M.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

A Carpet Bought, But Not Laid. SANTA MONICA, Oct. 7.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] Please allow me space to acknowledge and thank the public for their liberality in assisting me in raising funds to buy a carpet for the floor of "St. Augustine's Episcopal Church" at Santa Monica, which trust I have faithfully and honorably discharged, and have the carpet paid for, made, and a man paid for placing it on the floor. I will further state to the public that the carpet above named would have been now laid on the floor of "St. Augustine's Church" but for the reason that my husband received a copy of resolutions passed at a meeting of the corporation of said church forbidding a carpet being properly laid on the church floor. In view of this fact I have ordered the carpet properly taken care of until a board of trustees, regent or managers of said church shall have a more liberal mind to consider the public comfort. Respectfully

Mrs. Dr. J. S. ELLIOT.

Cable Reads—A Suggestion. (San Francisco Alta.) The Sunday accident on the Walnut Hills Cable-car line in Cincinnati, calls for further efforts in invention. A strand of the cable broke, wrapped around the grip so that it could not be cast off, and in spite of the use of the brakes caused a series of collisions, in which fifty persons were hurt and one was killed. It is hardly possible to so construct a cable as to remove the liability to such a mishap. The keenest inspection of the cable cannot prevent it, since even in new metal there may be flaws unseen which will cause a strand to part, when nothing but the stoppage of the machinery at the powerhouse can avoid serious results. There should be some electrical signal provided, protected in transmission in the channel, for the cable, by which the linemen, or the police, can have such prompt communication with engineer and stop the drum.

In addition to this, it is not possible to have a grip that may be unshipped by the gripman, leaving that part of it which is gripped in the broken strand and freeing the car? Of course, the part of the grip held by the strand would pass on with the cable until it struck the grip of the next car ahead, and there would repeat the causes of an accident, but the liability would be somewhat lessened. The principal sources for safety must be found in prompt communication with the engineer and stoppage of the drum. Let it be considered.

## NEBRASKA RAILROADS.

## NEBRASKANS WAGE A CONTEST FOR A REDUCTION OF RATES.

The Conflict Between the Board of Transportation and the Various Lines—A Peremptory Order for the Reduction of Rates.

(Chicago Tribune.)

The contest between the State Board of Transportation and the railroads in the State has culminated in a peremptory order from the State Board to the Chicago and Northwestern lines in Nebraska to reduce their rates in conformity to the schedule of reasonable rates that the board forwarded with its order. This schedule of reasonable rates is a reduction of over one-third on the local rates existing on the Northwestern lines. It is a reduction on local rates to a basis nearer to existing rates in adjoining States, and if accepted by the road will cause the entire local rates in the State to tumble one-third from existing tariff sheets on all lines. The sheriff of this county was furnished the order of the Board of Transportation yesterday with orders to serve it at once on the company. The order is peremptory, calling on the road to immediately issue new tariff sheets to conform to reductions as made by the Board, and if the order is not obeyed at once the Board will commence mandamus proceedings in the State Supreme Court, which will at once bring to a decision the question of the power of the Board to regulate rates and the reasonableness of the rates as submitted by the board in making the reduction. All of the railroad attorneys in the State have met with the Board and argued heretofore that the Board was possessed with no power to regulate rates, that its power was limited to simple declaration as to the unreasonableness of a rate, but that it had no power when declaring existing rates unreasonable to declare what a reasonable rate in the premises would be. This was the argument made against the powers of the Board, but the latter has unanimously agreed and held that it has the power to declare what is a reasonable rate, and has acted accordingly. It is expected on both sides that the case made against the Northwestern lines in the State will be a test case upon which the Board will stand or fall, and which in its solution will show the other lines in the State whether to submit to the reduction rates or litigate. In the meantime the question of reduction in local freight rates in the State has passed beyond a contest between the Board of Transportation and the railroads, and is being made the issue in the coming Republican convention that meets October 5th. The county conventions that are being held almost daily, are, in a large number of instances, instructing their State delegates to uphold the Board of Transportation in its fight for better rates, and in several counties resolutions have been passed, calling, in case the court decisions are against the board, for an extra session of the Legislature to legislate wholly on railroad matters.

In the matter of the Lincoln Board of Trade vs. the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad before the State Board of Transportation, being a complaint of unjust and unreasonable charges for the transportation of freight, the Board of Transportation today issued a schedule of rates to be charged by the defendant company from and to all points in the State after October 1st. The schedule makes a reduction of about 33 1/2 per cent. on the present rates charged by the company. This is the first instance in which the Board of Transportation has interfered in rates. The railroad company will refuse to comply with the new schedule, and the matter will be settled in the courts. In case the courts decide that the Board of Transportation is without authority to make rates, there is a strong probability that an extra session of the Legislature will be demanded to enlarge the powers of the Board.

THREE IMMORTAL POEMS. Tennyson, Swinburne and Browning Pay Tribute to Buffalo Bill.

Knowing the high degree of veneration with which Buffalo Bill is regarded in England the Yankee Blade has secured, at great expense, an ode addressed to this long-haired hero from each of the three foremost living poets of England. The following poem is full of beauty; but is marred by the somewhat usual British conception of American geography:

(By Lord Alfred Tennyson.)  
Thou long of said chivalric fort  
Whose true unerring aim can throw  
And hit the bounding buffalo  
And quickly make it very warm

For him, O thou of bloody scenes,  
Who clashed in battle's rudest shock  
With the wild Indians of New York,  
And grizzly bears of New Orleans.

Who scalped the Sioux on Boston's plains,  
And thro' wild Cincinnati's woods  
And Philadelphia's solitudes  
Lifted the covering from their brains.

Still let the Brooklyn river flow,  
The wild Ohio ocean beat;  
Still let the shaggy bison fret  
Treading the forest's loam and fro;

But thou begirt by London's scenes,  
Shalt ne'er return to wander more  
Thro' the waste wilds of Baltimore  
Or the deep woods of New Orleans.

The subjoined poem is very ardent. The tremendous vehemence, fervor and passion make up for its lack of sense:

(By Algernon Charles Swinburne.)  
Fired with feelings that foam in their frenzy,  
Filled with a fury immortal and strong,  
The Muse in her madness of wild influence  
Pours down on thy head her wild tumult of song.

With a whirlwind of passion, and power and pathos:  
"With a mad soul and inebriate will;  
In a catarrh of bluster and blather  
She bathes the bare brow of bold Buffalo Bill.

The following poem is a perfect gem. It is very deep, and we don't know what it means, but the enthusiastic Browning admirers to whom we have submitted it declare it exquisitely beautiful:

(By Robert Browning.)  
See the phœnix there—  
(World grow old and perish:  
Four is two times two.  
Non-elastic butter,  
Shades of Lemuel Gerrish  
What is that to you?

So the demon wooed her  
(If so, whence and wherefore?)  
Science, art and song,  
Brahma, Balum, Buddha,  
Scotus, Rede, and therefore—  
I have talked too long.

(S. W. Fox in the Yankee Blade.

## Real Estate.

## Santa Fe Springs!

Formerly Fulton Wells.

—THE—

PINEST HEALTH RESORT

—IN—

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

—

Here are situated the noted Sulphur Springs, long and well known in this section of the country.

Location, climate, soil, scenery and surroundings unsurpassed. Situated thirteen miles from Los Angeles, on the main line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, between Los Angeles and San Diego. It will have the benefit of all through trains, while numerous suburban trains to and from this city will give the new town unrivalled railroad facilities. A thoroughly equipped hotel, with commodious bath houses, is now open to the public. The rates are moderate and accommodations of the best. Water in abundance will be piped over the entire tract. The valuation of lots is extremely low and terms easy.

E. S. MOULTON,

Sales Agent, 116 W. First Street.

G. L. HAZZARD,

Resident Agent, P. O., Fulton Wells.

—

San Juan

By-the-Sea.

—

Railroad Connections!

—

WILL BE MADE

IN A FEW DAYS.

—

One week after arrival of trains business

will be advanced 50 per cent.

On completion of foundation of elegant

hotel, other lots will be advanced 25 per cent.

Now is the time to invest in this most

excellent of seaside resorts.

Take a ride through a new and beautiful

country and see for yourself what this place

really is.

San Juan will be in direct communication

with, and the seaside resort of, San Bernardino

county and a large portion of Los Angeles

county.

THOMAS & AUGER,

Resident Agents, P. O., Capistrano.

F. D. LEONARD,

Agent at Santa Ana.

—

LORDBURG!

—

Property is changing hands in Lordsburg

every day at steadily advancing prices. The

hotel and other valuable improvements are

rapidly assuming shape. The town now has a

large schoolhouse, a meat market, stores, res-

taurants, real-estate offices, telephone and

post offices, lumber yards, a livery stable,

newspaper and printing office.

Take a trip to Lordsburg and look over the

ground. Investigate the basis on which this

town was founded and the progress of its

growth, and you will see why investors have

done so well here.

Apply at the office of the

Pacific Land Improvement Company,

LORDBURG, CAL.

—

Splendid opportunities in FULLERTON and

CLAREMONT for investing in town and ad-

vanced property.

All the towns are regular established sta-

tions on the Santa Fe system of railroads in

Southern California, and which are owned

and operated by the

Pacific Land Improvement Co.

—

Room 21, Wilson Block,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## The Mirror Premium Sewing-Machine.

\$25.50—FOR A—\$75.00

## High-Arm Sewing-Machine!

—AND THE—

WEEKLY MIRROR.

—

[The machines described below are now kept on hand at the Times-Mirror office, and persons can be supplied on short notice, without having to wait until they are shipped from Chicago. The freight is included in the charge below named, from Chicago to Los Angeles. Persons ordering machines from this office will pay the extra freight to their destination.]

For \$25.50 this machine and WEEKLY MIRROR, postage paid, for one year. This machine is the first of its kind ever offered the public at factory prices, and cannot be bought from agents for less than the regular selling price, \$75. It is the high-arm pattern, has self-setting needle; cannot be run backward; has automatic cut-off for driving belt, which prevents it from being run backward, thus avoiding all dangers of breaking thread or needles. It is a noiseless, light-running machine, accompanied by an illustrated book of instructions that makes everything so plain and simple that any lady or child can master it. We call it the MIRROR-HIGH-ARM SEWING MACHINE, and we warrant it to give full and entire satisfaction in every case, or it may be returned to us within ten days after the subscriber has received the same, if it fails to be as represented, at our expense, and the money will be refunded.

Knowing the character of the machine and the high grade of material and workmanship entering into its construction, we have no hesitation in agreeing to return the money at once to any subscriber who is not fully satisfied on examination that our high-arm machine is fully equal to our representations, we paying freight on return of the machine.

CAUTION—Sewing machine agents will tell you, "Beware of Cheap machines." We tell you buy the high-arm machine on trial, and if not satisfactory return it. No agent can sell you its equal for less than \$75. Each part of the machine is fitted with such exactness that no trouble can arise if any part is broken, for a new piece can be supplied with an assurance of a perfect fit.

HOW TO ORDER. When you remit us the \$25.50 for the Machine and WEEKLY MIRROR one year, write plainly, the point the machine is to be shipped to, as well as the postoffice the paper is to be sent to. The machine should be ordered to the nearest railroad point where the railroad company, an agent stationed, and the name of railroad station, the county and State should be stated. When \$25.50 is sent for the WEEKLY MIRROR one year and the machine, the freight charges from Los Angeles are to be paid by the subscriber at the point the Machine is delivered to.

Address THE TIMES-MIRROR, CO., Los Angeles, Cal. Call at Times-Mirror Office and Examine the Machine.

—

TESTIMONIALS:

"GIVING PERFECT SATISFACTION." PASADENA, Cal., Oct. 30, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: The Times-Mirror Sewing-Machine is giving perfect satisfaction; in my opinion it is as good as any \$65 machine. I have not done any heavy work on it yet, but I think it will do it all right. J. W. ROSS, Pasadena, Cal.

"HIGHLY PLEASED WITH IT." LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 28, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: In reply to yours of 26th would state that I am highly pleased with the Premium Sewing-Machine I received with the Mirror. Gives every satisfaction; so easy to learn how to manage; does such excellent work; in fact cannot praise it too much, and would not take twice the amount it cost me. I am, yours respectfully, Mrs. EDWIN BROWN.

"THE MORE WE USE IT, THE BETTER WE LIKE IT." PASADENA, Cal., Oct. 28, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: I have used your sewing-machine since last July. The more we use it the better we like it. On line and heavy work it is splendid. We have tried the attachment. In fact, it goes ahead of your advertisement so far. Mrs. S. A. WARE, Pasadena, Cal.

"LIKES IT BETTER THAN THE \$125 SINGER." LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 1, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: The machine gives entire satisfaction. My wife likes it better than the \$125 Singer that it has replaced. Yours truly, With Perry, Mott & Co.

"GIVES GOOD SATISFACTION." EAST LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 1, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: We have the High-Arm Machine and use it for light family sewing. It gives good satisfaction. Yours etc. S. W. TRUE.

"RUNS SMOOTH—AND SEWS EVERYTHING BUT BUTTONS." LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 30, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: The report from the chief engineer of the sewing department of my domestic establishment is to the effect that the sewing-machine lately furnished by you for \$22 arrived in good order and in due time, and has given entire satisfaction. It runs lightly and with very little noise and performs to perfection all kinds of sewing work with the exception of buttons. Very truly yours, Wm. F. WADE.

"THIRD 'EM ALL AND LIKES THE MIRROR MACHINE BEST." LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 29, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: My wife tried several \$75 machines, and chose the Mirror Premium Sewing-Machine as an equal to the best in the market, for one-fourth of the money. It is perfect in all particulars, and admired by all who see it. My wife has been using it several months, and we both cheerfully recommend it to the public, as represented. Wm. L. PRICE, 215 Temple Street.

"NAME IN WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIAL AS THE HIGH-PRICED ARTICLE." LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 21, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: Having sold hundreds of the Remington Sewing-Machines for \$65, which you are now offering with the WEEKLY MIRROR at \$22, I wish to say that the machine you offer is identical the same as the high-priced article both as to material, workmanship and capacity. Being a resident here and an experienced sewing-machine man, I will take pleasure in instructing any one in working the machine, in this place or vicinity. C. E. SPENCER.

"IS DELIGHTED WITH IT." POMONA, Cal., Oct. 25, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: The High-Arm Mirror Sewing-Machine came in good time, in excellent condition, without scratch or blemish, and I am delighted with it. We believe the machine is all that you recommend it to be, and think it a rare opportunity for those who may want a machine to get a first-class one cheap. Yours truly, Mrs. J. W. STEINGFIELD.

"PERFECT IN EVERY RESPECT." NORWALK, Cal., Oct. 26, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: The High-Arm Premium Machine arrived in prime condition, and is perfect in every respect. Freight \$2.50, with first cost added, making \$25.50 for as good a machine as are usually sold through agents for \$75. Well pleased. Yours respectfully, Mrs. E. C. CRANSTON.

"VERY MUCH PLEASED WITH IT." DOWNEY, Cal., Oct. 26, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: I am very much

pleased with my machine, as far as I have used it, and feel safe in saying that I have just as good a machine as if I had given \$65 for it. Shall advise any of my friends to try this before buying any other, as I think it is fully as good as representatives. Very truly, Mrs. MARTHA ALLISON.

"RUNS LIGHT AND EASY—DOES ITS WORK WELL." PASADENA, Cal., Nov. 29, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: I can say in regard to the machine that it is well liked. It runs light and easy, and does its work well. It is a very cheap machine at the price you furnish it. Yours truly, S. M. SHAW.

"EQUAL TO BEST SHE EVER USED." COMPTON, Cal., Oct. 29, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: The High-Arm Sewing-Machine ordered from your company was received in good order, and Mrs. Parcel says it is equal to the best of any other kind she has ever used. Very respectfully, Wm. T. PARCEL.

"PROVES SATISFACTORY." SAN GABRIEL, Cal., Oct. 25, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: The sewing-machine we received through your office proves satisfactory. Truly yours, W. F. BRADLEY.

"WIFE THINKS IT THE BEST SHE EVER USED." FUSTIN CITY, Cal., Nov. 5, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: We received Premium Sewing-Machine through your office, and my wife thinks it the best she ever used, consequently are well pleased. J. W. McLELLAN.

"SUPERIOR IN SOME RESPECTS TO THE BEST." LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 30, 1886. Times-Mirror Company: My wife and daughter are well pleased with your Times-Mirror Sewing-Machine. They have used several of the best makes of machines and yet say your machine is superior in some respects to those they



## FORLORN OLD CHICAGO.

WORN-OUT MEN, UGLY WOMEN  
AND DEGENERATE SONS.A Pittsburgh Woman Sees Clean  
Through It and Boldly Writes Out  
Her Impressions—Chicago Has  
Reached Its Zenith.

[Bessie Bramble in Pittsburgh Dispatch.]  
We have no gift of prophecy.  
The future may show us to be  
wrong. But our impression is that  
the decline of Chicago has begun.  
It can hardly long maintain its great  
supremacy in trade, in view of the  
rapidly growing cities of the great  
West and their increasing competition,  
as transportation facilities improve.  
Even now the great need of a water-  
way to the Mississippi is felt, and  
measures are being taken to secure it.  
A deflection in the grain trade might  
upset Chicago, a nearer cut to market  
for live stock divert her trade else-  
where. Such things have happened.  
We in Pennsylvania have seen towns  
rise like rockets and go down like  
sticks. He would be a bold man who  
would assert that Chicago will never  
meet the fate of even more famous  
cities.

That building is being overdone at  
present in Chicago is shown by the hun-  
dreds of houses in all parts of the city  
labeled "For Rent." Never have we  
seen such a display of placards inviting  
tenants in Pittsburgh, even in the  
height of the renting season. Whole  
rows of houses, all desolate and for-  
lorn, give a depressing impression of  
how the cat is jumping, and show a  
poor investment of capital. In some  
streets things look as "played out" as  
in a deserted oil town. This may or  
may not be the chronic condition of  
affairs. But it certainly does not show  
an upward tendency of real estate or a  
paying investment for landlords. The  
one thing, however, that shows no  
shadow of depression in any part of  
town is the liquor traffic. Saloons look  
most prosperous even than the grocer-  
ies, and are seemingly more numerous.  
But as statistics are not at hand only  
the obvious inference can be drawn.

Places of amusement are an urgent  
necessity in such places as Chicago,  
and, as follows, they are numerous.  
The prices in those of the better class  
are high—too high. At McVicker's  
\$1.50 was the cost of an orchestra chair  
to see one of the flattest plays that was  
ever played, viz., Tennyson's *Elaine*,  
in which Alexander Salvini was the  
star as the gallant knight, "Sir Lancelot,"  
and the "Lily Maid of Astolat" was  
shown forth by a consumptive,  
love-sick maiden with a baby droll  
and a big mouth.

Chicago has a good deal to boast  
about, but it has not the best and latest  
gift of heaven to man—natural gas.  
With all its wealth and grandeur, lack-  
ing this it is a poor place to live in a  
Pittsburgher's eyes. In old times, when  
ours was the smoky city, we had small  
reason to boast or crow, even if it had  
been our nature to do so, but now with  
natural gas as fuel and the smoke and  
soot and ashes wholly eliminated from  
our homes and workshops, we need  
play second fiddle to no city on the con-  
tinent as to cleanliness and comfort.  
As we were once, so is Chicago now.  
Dirt, smoke, soot, cinders, and ashes  
abound, and no hope of natural gas.  
The look of incredulity on a Chicago  
matron's face was rich to see as we re-  
lated that we had never had a lump of  
coal or a stick of kindling wood in our  
house, and that the glass and iron and  
steel in our city were manufactured  
without coal or smoke.

It is a sorry fact that, with all its  
greatness, grandeur, enterprise and  
brains, we saw but few happy-looking  
men in Chicago. The business men  
generally have a hunted, driven, tired  
appearance, as if pushed beyond their  
powers. They look as if engaged in a  
great and arduous struggle for wealth—  
as if they knew that without money  
they were nobodies—without lots of  
cash there was no fun, no enjoyment,  
no nothing. Their brows are furrowed  
with thought and their faces wrinkled  
with care, while yet only in the middle  
age. Life seems to them not so much  
a pursuit of happiness as a great fight  
and arduous scramble for cash, and  
place, and power. The black dog  
seems to be ever on their shoulders,  
and they have no time to much enjoy  
anything. They are too busy in making  
a pile and taking all the tricks. It  
would not be surprising to learn that  
the average life of the busy man of  
Chicago was short. Living in a swamp  
and being ever on the jump is not con-  
ducive to longevity. It is hardly a  
matter of any surprise that doctors are  
flourishing and medical colleges abound.

The workmen look even less  
happy. We studied the faces of many  
on the streets and in the cars, and that  
they are in large numbers discontented  
is manifest. The numerous strikes and  
labor troubles and struggles give token  
to this even if it were not imprinted on  
their faces. They are tired of a way of  
life which gives luxury to the few and  
privation to the many. They are sick  
of monopolies which give millions to  
the few and grinding poverty to the  
many. They are heart-sore and bitter  
over the wrongs of labor and the  
tyranny of capital. All have their  
grievances. And the world will have  
to grow better and wiser very fast to  
avoid an outbreak and to smother a  
revolution. Whisky saved Pittsburgh  
from robbery and anarchy and destruc-  
tion at the time of the riots in 1877,  
and whisky and beer will probably save  
Chicago for some years to come. Men,  
stolid and stupid with strong drink,  
cannot be counted upon for a success-  
ful fight.

The tokens of decline in Chicago may  
be seen in what it deems its greatest  
strength—its wealth and the inflation  
of its power and greatness. The men  
whose enterprise and brains have built  
up that great city in half a century  
have plenty of sons to spend their  
money, but not to follow in their foot-  
steps in enterprise, thrifty economy and  
close attention to business. Wealth is  
a powerful incentive to effort and  
enterprise, but its full possession  
deadens energy and weakens the desire  
for fresh fields to conquer, new ven-  
tures for gain, more lands to shear.  
The young dukes of Chicago, the sons  
of its millionaire founders, the heirs  
of their names and their dollars, seem  
to have small share in their  
hardy virtues and active brains.  
We saw some of them spend money

in satisfying their souls and stomachs  
with luxurious dainties in a manner  
that even in these lavish days was  
truly amazing. In a restaurant we  
saw a young man of this class who  
spent what would keep an average  
family for a month on a spread for a  
gaudy-dressed shop girl. "Nowhere  
have we ever observed such lavish ex-  
penditures by young men as in Chi-  
cago. Where they get the money is a  
mystery. Rich men's sons reared in  
luxury cannot take the places of their  
stalwart fathers, because they possess  
not the qualities born of privation,  
energy, courage and invincible deter-  
mination. Prosperity, it is said, ripens  
the principles of decay. If this be so,  
Chicago is likely far along on the way  
to decline and fall.

Chicago can boast of neither hand-  
some men nor beautiful women. That  
this fact is mainly owing to its large  
foreign element of the lower class is  
altogether probable. Half of its popula-  
tion is of foreign birth, and is composed  
of people not famed for either beauty  
or intelligence. Close observation of  
the passers-by on the principal streets  
also made plain the fact that the peo-  
ple of the city of Tyrian Purple have  
very much to learn in the matter of  
dress. The larger part of the women  
were arrayed in utter disregard of the  
dictates of good taste and esthetic  
standards. Enormous, what is "loud,"  
conspicuous, bizarre, inappropriate  
and ridiculous can be seen in an hour's  
promenade on State street to harrow  
up the soul of a good dresser and  
reduce an artist to despair, to say noth-  
ing of how Browning or Edwin Ar-  
nold would "take on." And as for  
beauty—challenged to show one all-  
round pretty girl—we gave the search  
our fullest consideration and most ex-  
tended observation—and gave it up.  
Now, this does not prove that there  
are no pretty women in Chicago, but it  
does show that in this crude com-  
munities they are not numerous enough  
to make a rule.

And now, while we are upon the sub-  
ject of looks, we may as well say that  
it is a sad fact that the church-goers  
are not better represented, both as to  
looks and manners. We saw some of  
the Y.M.C.A. one morning, and were  
deeply impressed with the magnitude  
of the mistake that Chicago no less  
than other cities make in entrusting  
the representation of the "truly good"  
citizens to a few of generally lacka-  
daisical young men, who evidently  
think it a great tax upon their energies  
to be polite. Too full of malaria to be  
sweet-tempered, too full of self-im-  
portance to waste time upon strangers,  
and too lazy to be bothered in any way  
they can hardly be counted upon to  
give what should be the true tone of so  
great an association. It seems strange  
that in a whole city full everywhere  
there are so seldom to be found young  
men who by complexion, manners and  
conversation do credit to the church.

Chicago may not as yet have reached  
the stage of Tyrian purple, but it has  
reached the point where the red flag  
receives considerable political respect.  
It seems doubtful if the condemned  
Anarchists will ever be hurried to the  
skies. That the law is elastic every-  
body knows, and the policy pursued  
with regard to the law is to be the  
same as that which governs certain  
cases in this city—delay—delay—de-  
lay. Opinions seem to be divided as to  
whether their execution would embalm  
them as heroic martyrs or serve as an  
awful example to their deluded and  
ignorant brethren. In these few ob-  
servations we make no pretense of  
knowing Chicago well. It would be  
folly to suppose that any one could do  
its points ample justice in a few days'  
stay, but what we have set down is  
the testimony of one witness as far as  
it goes.

## CLEVELAND MUST NOT FLIRT.

The New York "Herald" Gives the  
President Warning.

Another newspaper organ has gone  
back on the President. Mr. Cleve-  
land's partisans have been all day in a  
state of surprise and indignation over  
an editorial in the New York Herald.  
The article in question proposes a mock  
ticket in 1888, to be made up of Grover  
Cleveland and Ballard Smith. Mr.  
Smith is the man who lately got a page  
interview for the New York World  
from the President which was remark-  
able for the things that were not said.  
Everybody thought that there was  
something for something in the inter-  
view—that the President would  
cease calling the World an op-  
position newspaper, and that it in  
turn would tone down its savage cri-  
dems of the Administration and gradu-  
ally fall into line as a second-term  
boomer. Whether this was true or not  
the interchange of good wishes between  
Messrs. Cleveland and Pulitzer was  
known to be stirring up other New  
York newspapers which had upheld the  
President from the start. The article  
in the Herald yesterday was looked  
upon as a notice to Mr. Cleveland that  
he must have a care in granting other  
newspapers favors, else the fulsome  
praise which has been spread over  
everything connected with the Admin-  
istration will stop. It is doubtful if  
anything quite so offensive to Mr. Cleve-  
land personally has ever been published,  
certainly not by the "partisan op-  
position press," about which he  
is so prone to whine. Mr.  
Cleveland's success in public life is as-  
sumed to be due to one thing which can  
be explained by any Buffalo butcher.  
This is fat. "Fat told as Mayor, fat  
told as Governor, and fat told as Presi-  
dent." What Ballard Smith is left to  
do is to mold the fat and make it good  
for another term. Mr. Cleveland, hav-  
ing already unbecomingly himself in a  
loud stage whisper to the effect that  
his public duties fatigue him, New  
York politicians who are not tied to the  
Administration by official ties, are  
vastly amused at the Herald's out-  
break. They say it is full of meaning  
and that Mr. Cleveland will have to  
choose straightway which powerful or-  
ganist of public opinion he will keep  
the peace with—Mr. Pulitzer or James  
Gordon Bennett.

## Remedy for Rheumatism.

[Invalid Visitor.]

One ounce laudanum, one ounce  
iodine, one ounce compound ammonia,  
one and a half ounces alcohol. Put  
into a pint bottle and fill with kerosene  
oil. Shake well when used, and apply  
with a sponge. Occasionally wash the  
part with soap and water, and when  
dry apply a stiff brush to open the  
pores. This formula is from a cele-  
brated French physician, and has been  
used with good results by many  
persons.

## PROHIBITION SCORED.

ADDRESS OF INDEPENDENT RE-  
PUBLICANS OF IOWA.To the Number of Over Eight Hun-  
dred They Unite in Asking the  
Repeal of Prohibition and the En-  
actment of High-License Laws.

DES MOINES (Iowa), Sept. 25.—The  
Independent Republicans of this city,  
who are running separate candidates  
for the Legislature on a platform of  
repeal prohibition and the substitution  
of high license and local option, today  
issued an address to the Republicans  
of the State, stating the reason of their  
course and inviting their cooperation.  
The address commences by affirming  
that those who make it adhere to the  
Republican party and to all of its  
principles, differing only as to the  
better method of suppressing the evils  
of intemperance. They say that after  
a fair trial, under as favorable circum-  
stances as could be possible in any city,  
they honestly and most emphatically  
believe that the present prohibitory law  
is an unwise measure with serious  
attendant evils, that "as enforced in  
Des Moines it is a failure, and that  
it cannot be practically enforced so  
as to obtain the results thereby  
sought." The signers of the address  
then give some of the principal ob-  
jections they have to the prohibitory law  
as enforced in Des Moines. They state  
that in this county since January 1, 1886,  
Justices of the Peace have issued 4600  
search warrants. Of this number 1600  
were returned in which liquors were  
found and 5000 were returned in which  
no liquors were found. A large num-  
ber of these searches are made only for  
the pecuniary profit of constables of  
the outside townships. As an illustra-  
tion the case is cited of one Justice in  
this county who had taxed up costs in  
one transcript 199 search warrants, all  
of which were returned "nothing  
found." For this the constable and  
justice fees cost the county  
\$800. The address states that a con-  
servative estimate of the minimum cost  
of the County Courts in liquor prosecu-  
tions since January 1, 1886, is \$150,000.  
In one docket alone of the District  
Court there are 200 liquor cases which  
have cost, or will cost, the county from  
\$20,000 to \$35,000. Several instances  
of alleged outrages perpetrated by  
constables who are searching for  
liquors are then cited. Homes have  
been broken open, sick women hauled  
from their beds on the pretext that  
liquor was concealed about the bed-  
ding, peaceable citizens have been  
locked up in jail on suspicion, lodg-  
rooms violently entered, persons shot  
on slight provocation, fire-arms em-  
ployed in intimidating people, and  
other acts of lawlessness done.

The address then passes to a review  
of the business condition of Des Moines  
since prohibition was put in force. The  
prosperous condition of the city in  
July, 1884, is mentioned, when the town  
was booming, rents were high, and city  
improvements were going on rapidly.  
The address proceeds to state that now  
while liquor is sold clandestinely there  
is a little decrease in the amount. It  
says that while the doors of many of  
the saloons on principal streets have  
been closed, the traffic is continued.  
The assertion is made that there are as  
many places on West Fourth street  
where liquor can be bought as there  
were July 3, 1884, the day before the  
law went into effect. Since January 1,  
1887, there have been shipped into Iowa  
county in round numbers, 1100  
barrels of distilled spirits. Of this  
about 800 barrels were whisky, 276 al-  
cohol, 50 brandy, 35 gin, and 8 rum. It  
is believed that this does not represent  
more than 75 per cent of the amount  
actually sold, and that the rest has  
been smuggled in under various  
disguises. The address says that as re-  
gards beer, it is believed that 600 car-  
loads have been shipped into the  
county between January 1, 1886,  
and September 1, 1887, all manu-  
factured from the products of  
other States. This represents  
about 150,000 cases, or ten cases for  
every family in the County. The in-  
ference is therefore drawn that "neither  
the importation nor the consumption  
of liquors is prohibited." The loss  
to this community of the International  
Distillery is then cited. It is stated  
that this industry made the local price  
of corn three or four cents higher per  
bushel than shippers would pay for the  
Chicago market, thereby establishing  
a better rate for home consumption.  
This enterprise used over an average  
of 3000 bushels of corn daily and gave  
employment to hundreds of mechanics;  
had a pay-roll of \$125,000 yearly, and  
fed from 2000 to 4000 cattle, making a  
market for 1500 tons of hay per annum.  
This enterprise, by decree of the court,  
is suppressed as the saloons.

The statement is further made that  
prohibition has driven hundreds of its  
citizens from Des Moines, leaving a  
large number of dwelling-houses and  
store rooms for rent, while real estate  
and rents have fallen from 20 per cent.  
to 80 per cent, and taxes have been  
increased 25 per cent. The city, it is  
stated, has met with a backset and  
business depression on account of pro-  
hibition, which cannot be laid to poor  
crops and general hard times. The  
signers of the address say that between  
800 and 900 substantial citizens have  
joined in this protest, and several  
hundred others sympathize with the  
movement, though they have not been  
solicited to sign the paper. The ad-  
dress has created additional interest  
in the independent movement, and it  
is expected by the leaders of it here  
that it will encourage similar move-  
ments throughout the State. They are  
very much encouraged by the inde-  
pendent movement in Marshall county,  
and are hopeful of similar movements  
elsewhere. The address is to be cir-  
culated throughout the State as a cam-  
paign document by Democrats and In-  
dependents alike.

Remarkable Strength of a Duke.  
[La Roche de Montreuil.]  
The Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia,  
now on a visit to Paris, is endowed  
with a strength of muscle which is  
truly astonishing. By way of illustra-  
tion we are told that whenever he  
makes a call on those persons whom he  
honors with his acquaintance, and does  
not find them at home, he leaves, in-  
stead of a calling card, a silver coin,  
which he doubles up in his fingers like  
a piece of parchment.

Real Estate.

## PROVIDENCIA!

17,000—ACRES—17,000

Of the Finest Fruit &amp; Alfalfa Lands.

Only six miles from Los Angeles. An abundance of water. Three railroads to Los Angeles. Main line of  
Southern Pacific Railroad to San Francisco passes through these lands. At prices now asked you can make  
100 per cent. in ninety days. Sales in Providencia in six months, \$483,000.

## BURBANK

The Sightliest Location in Southern California.

Eight miles from Los Angeles. Twenty-eight trains to and from Los Angeles every twenty-four hours.  
\$5 for thirty round-trip tickets. Plenty of pure cold mountain water now piped to each lot. Lots have ad-  
vanced 400 per cent. in six months. Sales in Burbank in six months, \$250,000.

FOR MAPS, PRICES, TERMS, ETC., APPLY TO

## Providencia Land and Water Company,

NO. 12 SOUTH SPRING ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

—OR TO EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING DIRECTORS:—

L. T. GARNSEY, Room 16, Bryson Block. G. W. KING, No. 118 West First Street.  
E. E. HALL, Room 15, Bryson Block. H. S. MACNEIL, No. 16 Court Street.  
W. H. GOUCHER, Room 12, No. 14 S. Spring St. D. BURBANK, No. 12 South Spring St.  
J. DOWNEY HARVEY, No. North Spring St. T. W. T. RICHARDS, No. 12 South Spring St.  
JAMES McCUDDEN, Valjejo, California.

18--BEAUTIFUL HOMES--18

—IN THE—

## Anaheim Homestead Tract!

Four to nine acres in each lot, and all level and fine soil. Title  
perfect. Water in floods. To be sold on the distribution homestead  
plan. Covered with fine orchards and vineyards.

ONLY \$3000 A SHARE!

On one five-acre lot is a ten-room brick house, walls 16 inches, two stories, finely finished, cost \$7000, elegantly  
furnished—all goes. \$1000 cash, \$1000 in one year, \$1000 in two years; interest 8 per cent.

—AT ALL REAL-ESTATE AGENTS.—

Remember, there are only eighteen shares to be sold. Several sold before the maps are out. Talk quick  
Agents will send to the Herald office for maps and contracts. The least valuable share is nine acres of level land,  
plenty of water, with \$600 rebate—or nine acres for \$2500.

F. H. KEITH HAS CHARGE AT ANAHEIM,

—AND—

G. W. BURTON, Herald Office, in Los Angeles.

## GRAND CENTRAL RAILROAD DEPOT.

## The Wolfskill Orchard Tract.

City business property. Most desirable lots to purchase for good permanent  
investment. The cheapest property in town. Call at No. 20 West First Street, Los  
Angeles Land Bureau, and all parties will be driven over the property free of charge  
The most beautiful depot west of the Rocky Mountains.

G. W. FRINK, President.

## ROYAL TRACT!

Figueroa Street, near Jefferson Street,

IS NOW ON THE MARKET AT LOW FIGURES, \$600 AND \$650.

EASY TERMS—One-quarter cash, one-quarter in five months, one-quarter in ten months and one-quarter in twenty months.  
This beautiful tract is situated on Figueroa street, just beyond the city limits. The lots are large and level. Figueroa street is now being  
widened to a one hundred foot street for three miles south of the city limits by the Figueroa Street Improvement Company, and will be  
graded, graveled and sprinkled all the way. The company also propose extending the Figueroa street car line three miles farther out, which  
will advance all property along the street. These lots are undoubtedly the cheapest and best in South Los Angeles for speculation. They are  
offered at these prices until the improvements are finished, when the prices will be raised.  
A tree and handsome carriage always ready to show the property at my office.

For Sale by ROYAL, 115 W. First St., Los Angeles.



## IN A SAUER KRAUT MILL

FACTS ABOUT THE PREPARATION OF A POPULAR EDIBLE.

The Main Point of Manufacture, and Depot For Supplying the Country Immense Proportions of the Trade—Cabbage Raising Profitable.

Sauer kraut! In the bright lexicon of gastronomy there's no bigger sparkle. Its very sound with rapture thrills the digestive organs like the sight of a cat does the average cur. Sauer kraut is of German extraction. I did not appreciate it until last Saturday. Before that I had only a casual acquaintance with it. Like many others, I had only met it along about dinner time, when it was always busy with a handful of fellows who only had a nickel in their pockets. It was always unlucky, and before I could reach the counter the early birds had eaten nearly everything but the plate and forks. If I happened to make connections with the sausage it was too late to catch the sauer kraut, and if I got my ticket in time for the kraut, the sausage had just pulled out of the depot.

But I made up all lost time last Saturday. A friend, who also rolls in the lap of poverty, happened to be awake when our special flat car approached the city limits and made a glorious discovery. As the bell-cord was broken, and the air-brake out of order, we didn't stop just then to investigate. We succeeded in getting out of the freight yard without police assistance, and wended our way to the office of the Chicago City Railway Company. We were courteously received by President Holmes, but with symptoms of salt water in his eyes he informed us that owing to the interstate Commerce law it would be impossible for him to honor himself and pacify ourselves by giving us annual passes. He said, that on hearing of our contemplated visit, he had ordered his tracks relaid, and the granite blocks put down so smoothly that we would find perambulating over them a real pleasure. After thanking him for his thoughtfulness we made our escape.

There was nothing to do but to hoof it to the place where the sauer kraut was blooming. As it was located above the Stock-yards the ascent was rugged. It made even our appetites tired. We were reaching our journey's end. But the scene that unfolded itself to our heavy eyes and overtaxed nostrils amply repaid us for all we had suffered. Talk about broad acres of living green! Nothing else could compare with it. For miles and miles, farther than hand or foot could reach, was cabbage. I could not realize that Illinois had produced so many cabbage-heads. I had always been told that Boston and St. Louis had a pinch on that particular crop. Hold on! I won't be sure about that; it might have been a different kind of cabbage-heads.

We hunted up the proprietor of the place, and found him to be a very pleasant, affable gentleman known to his intimate acquaintances as Mr. Johnson. He said that Illinois raises more cabbage and produces more sauer kraut than any other State in the Union. Long Branch won the pennant when the industry was new, but just as in base-ball, Chicago took a notion she wanted it, and she got it, and Mr. Johnson is the Anson of the sauer kraut business. He doesn't make as much noise about it, and he never fined any of his subordinates; consequently, there are thousands of people right in Chicago who don't know that in their midst is the biggest sauer-kraut factory in the world—as big a money-making machine as the Standard Oil Company is in its.

"If you want to know how sauer kraut is made I'd better explain from the beginning," said Mr. Johnson. "Experience has taught me that instead of raising cabbage plants here in glass houses in Tennessee, Florida or Illinois on which we grow nothing but cabbage. We plant the seed in Tennessee in March and then transplant the plants in car-loads to Florida and Illinois. There are from 300,000 to 600,000 plants in a car-load. Sounds big, but it's true. The cabbage planted in Florida from September 15th to December 1st ripens from February 1st to June 15th. We have had new cabbage as early as Christmas down South, but that's unusual. Here we plant from May to July, and the cabbage is ripe from August until frost comes. October is the big month."

"How much cabbage is raised to the acre?"

"Well, the heads are planted thirty-two inches apart each way, which makes about 5000 heads to the acre, or 40,000 pounds."

"Pretty profitable crop, isn't it?"

"I should say so. It's more profitable than wheat, corn or any other crop, provided it is anything like a good season. This year has been a poor year for cabbage, owing to the scarcity of rain and plenty of insects. The crop will be hardly 60 per cent. of an average crop, and about 30 per cent. of that of last year."

"Do you raise all your own cabbage?"

"Don't begin to it. We buy over \$200,000 worth of cabbage every year from farmers around here and those in Iowa. There are five carloads of Iowa cabbage standing on my sidetrack now. No, Iowa cabbage usually is not as good as Illinois, but this year it's better because they've had more rain here than we've had. The farmers for miles around bring their cabbage to us. See that string of wagons along that street," he pointed to a row of wagons loaded with cabbage, like so much hay. "They're waiting to have it weighed. The platform is in front of that little house. We'll just go there and follow a load of cabbage from the scales to the tank, through all the processes of manufacture. Yes, cabbage is bought by the pound, not by the head. We are paying 7 cents a pound now. I have bought in other years better cabbage for 3 cents."

upper floor just like hay is put into the snow. But instead of being scattered over the floor the cabbage is piled up in a space about fifteen feet in width, a board nailed up to the inner rafters preventing it from going farther. After the cabbage was unloaded the driver took from a lower platform a load of cores and outer leaves of cabbage. This is fed to their cows, and is said to do them as much good as the sauer kraut does human beings.

"We'll go inside and I'll show you where those cores and cabbage leaves come from," said Mr. Johnson, leading the way. Had I known what it was I would have gone there first. Ranged around the room, to call it that, at equal distances apart were thirty-two girls working as busily as bees. It's true that some of them were a trifle ancient and only in original design bore any resemblance to Cleopatra. She was a woman and so were they. It wouldn't be right to say they were all homely, but I'd prefer to have somebody else draw the line of demarcation between them. My powers of discrimination never did amount to much. This much I can say with safety: There was more business than beauty. Every one of those girls was working as if she really enjoyed it.

In her right hand—the artist in a playful eccentricity has made her Benjaminite, it will be seen—each girl held an instrument, which can best be described as a huge "cheese-trier," one of those things you stick in cheese, give it a twist, and then pull it out, to test its miteyness, you know. Well, those girls treated the cabbage like one would cheese. Drawing one down from the pile with a spiteful little dig, she'd thrust the knife into the side of the core, give her wrist a couple of twists, and the whole core would come out as nicely as could be. They were very expert at it, and could core 600 cabbages an hour with ease. After the core was removed, with three or four blows with the knife the outer leaves of the cabbage would be whipped off, with all the worms, dirt and insects, and shoved into a trough, from which they fell to the platform described before. At the same time the clean head of cabbage was thrown back of them on to a big, broad platform, running the whole length of the room.

On this platform were half a dozen women armed with hay rakes, and as the cabbage was thrown on to it the women pushed it to the center of the floor, where four men took it and fed it into a machine somewhat resembling the stones of a grist mill. The women with the rake earned my deepest commiseration. The cabbage was heavy and the floor quite slippery. Time after time when a woman had a big load in front of her and was pushing like a Mogl engine the cabbage would stick and her shoes would slip, and a deep, dull thud would follow. The sight was so heart and bosomy-rending that I couldn't bear to look upon it. Besides, I forgot to take along my opera glasses. I shall recommend the sauerkraut factory to some of my short-haired friends as an admirable substitute for the ballet. They may have some trouble in getting in, for all over the exterior of the building are huge signs, "Keep Out!" and there are some very able-bodied men in close calling distance.

A very interesting and important part of sauer kraut making is the cutting of the cabbage. As wine depends greatly on its age for flavor and quality, so does sauer kraut depend upon the manner in which the cabbage is cut. To be firm and crisp, yet tender, the cabbage must be cut in long thin slices. To chop it up fine, as could be done much easier, would practically be to spoil it, or render its value much less. After experience for over five years a knife was invented which does the work in the most satisfactory manner. By means of a shaft in the center it is made to revolve very rapidly and the eight knives slice the cabbage as neatly as a butcher could a steak. The knife can cut meat, too, as some of the operators have found out to their sorrow. This wheel of knives is about thirty inches in diameter, and will cut from 50,000 to 60,000 pounds of cabbage a day, depending on the skill and energy of the feeders.

The head of cabbage is laid on the wheel, and the pressure of the hand causes it to disappear in a few seconds. Beneath the wheel is a V-shaped chest or box, into which the cut cabbage falls. When it is full a big truck holding 400 pounds of cabbage is shoved under it, the right side of the chest is pulled back, and the cabbage falls into the truck. The girls who cut the cores from the cabbage stand on a platform raised about three feet from the floor below the one on which the cabbage is unloaded. It looks rather odd to see only the upper half of two or three dozen girls cutting away at a lot of cabbage, but when one steps to the floor below it looks just as strange to see a long row of shoes and dresses from the waist down.

When one of the trucks is filled it is pushed along a gangway by two lusty young men and into a big building 56x184 feet. This is called the hatching house. Never having seen the vault of a brewery I can't say it looks like one, although I judge it does. It is filled with huge tanks 20 feet in diameter and 10 feet deep. There are twenty-eight tanks in this building, 32 x 36 feet in dimension. Each tank holds 400 barrels of sauer kraut, worth nearly \$4000. Thus the thirty-eight tanks, if only filled once a year, contain \$193,600 worth of sauer kraut. In each tank are two big, strong men wearing long rubber boots.

When a truckful of cabbage is dumped into the tank they tramp it down. The object of this is to break the fiber sufficiently to let out the water, so the salt, which is plentifully thrown over it, will take action at once. In other words it is to facilitate fermentation. The stationers for sauer kraut are cabbage and salt. Worms and insects might improve the flavor, but they are religiously excluded. It takes sauer kraut from two to four weeks to cure or ferment, depending on the temperature of the cabbage when put in and the atmosphere afterward. It can be kept as long as desired, and, like wine, improves with age. But it is not kept in the tanks. After fermentation it is placed in barrels holding thirty-two gallons each, and headed up as tight as an oil barrel. Then it is shipped in any quantity desired all over the country. The principal markets are Kansas City, Atchison, Leavenworth, St. Joe, Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Memphis, New Orleans, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Savannah and Georgia. Very little sauer kraut goes to the New England States, except down that way not having got beyond beans yet.

Comparatively speaking, cabbage is in its infancy. In 1875, when the above sauer kraut factory was established, less than \$50,000 would buy the entire cabbage crop of Illinois. This year the cabbage grown within a radius of twenty-five miles from Chicago will amount to over \$500,000. Illinois is naturally adapted to raising vegetable cabbage heads, and New York is second on the list; but in the East they're more successful with a different variety.

timore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Savannah and Georgia. Very little sauer kraut goes to the New England States, except down that way not having got beyond beans yet.

Comparatively speaking, cabbage is in its infancy. In 1875, when the above sauer kraut factory was established, less than \$50,000 would buy the entire cabbage crop of Illinois. This year the cabbage grown within a radius of twenty-five miles from Chicago will amount to over \$500,000. Illinois is naturally adapted to raising vegetable cabbage heads, and New York is second on the list; but in the East they're more successful with a different variety.

Mr. John Macdonald. John Alexander Macdonald was born at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1815. He was educated at the Royal Grammar School, Kingston, Ontario. In 1836 he was called to the bar, and ten years after was created a Queen's Counsel. His official political career began in 1847, three years after he held various offices in Parliament, when he became a member of the Executive Council of Canada. As such his first term was from 1847 to 1848. Subsequently he was a member of the same body from 1854 to 1858, in 1862, and from 1864 until the new Dominion was formed. During the periods indicated he held various offices. He had been Receiver General, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Attorney General when, in 1858, he resigned with his government. The same year he was returned to office as Postmaster-General, but resigned the day after his appointment to accept the Attorney-Generalship. This he held until 1862. The next two years he was in the opposition. Upon the return of his party in 1864, he again accepted the portfolio of Attorney-General. He held this office and was the Government leader until 1867, when the Canadian union was effected. During the last two years of this period he was Minister of Militia. Previous to 1867 his public services included various visits to England on business of importance, and in 1864 he was a delegate to Charlottetown to the conference convened for the purpose of effecting a union of the maritime provinces.

To this great statesman it fell to form the first government for the confederation, so that he was its first Prime Minister. This office he held until 1873. In 1871 Macdonald was appointed one of Her Majesty's High Commissioners Plenipotentiaries for the settlement of the Alabama claims and matters in dispute between the United States and Great Britain. He has held his present office of Prime Minister and President of the Queen's Privy Council since the year 1878. A detailed account of his public services shows that he has filled every office but one in the Canadian Cabinet. Sir John A. Macdonald received the honor of K. C. B. in 1867. In the list of his academic and professional titles is that of D. C. L., given him by the University of Oxford, England, in 1865.

The measures carried through Parliament by the Canadian statesmen include the improvement of the criminal laws, the promotion of public instruction, the extension of the municipal system, the establishment of the direct steam mail route with Europe, the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, the enlargement of the canals, the confederation of British North America, and the extension and consolidation of the Dominion. Premier Macdonald is the father of the protection policy of 1878, still in force, as the Canadian people have ratified it in every succeeding election.

Must Petticoats Go? (Dress.) In answer to the question, "Do you advise a return to Greek drapery pure and simple?" we reply: By no means; the return to Greek drapery for all occasions is simply and utterly impracticable and out of the question for a busy nation whose women have so much to do besides posing for graceful and statuesque effects. If we must have in dress is common sense and with our sensibilities educated to eternal fitness there be no danger of indulging absurd extremes for any occasion. Greek costumes are pleasing to the eye because they clothe woman with regard for her natural shape, and dress which does a woman well will remain permanently desirable. Study the artistic and graceful suggestiveness of the Greek costume, its subtle beauties, and the rest will take care of itself. We do not apprehend that this study will lead any woman to appear on Broadway in a costume which will be half as absurd and impracticable as the big hoops of twenty-five years ago, or the tie-backs of ten years ago, or even of the camel's hump of today, with which graceful movement and comfortable posture, sitting or standing, are incompatible.

"Must petticoats go?" writes one newspaper correspondent after another, in reply to our assertion that they must and will. Why not, dear reader of Dress? Ask yourself the question, and if you are just a little prejudiced in their favor, or more than that, actually devoted to them, retire into your private apartment and, where no human eye can penetrate, to see and know of your own concessions to our radical demand for their immediate extermination to the Dark Ages, enter into an honest, conscientious mental analysis of the claims the petticoat has upon your gratitude, admiration, love and loyalty.

In the utmost secrecy make yourself up a pair of full length drawers, try one after another of your dresses on, to get the effect of your outward appearance without the petticoat; then, having convinced yourself that nobody will know it unless you tell them, go forth for a stroll into some neighboring well, since it is summer, we will say, and, after being compelled to mount a fence hurriedly to get out of the way of what some vicious man has termed a woman's natural enemy, a cow, come home convinced that your bifurcated garment is a great improvement upon the time-honored petticoat.

Why Bret Harte Lives in England. (Chicago Herald.)

Bret Harte is living quietly in one of the suburbs of London. He intends to make his home here. He finds it greatly to his advantage to live in England from a mere business standpoint. Residing here he obtains a copyright in England on his writings, while he is enabled at the same time to secure a copyright in the United States. If he were to live in the United States his writings would be absolutely unprotected in England, where his works have as good a sale and appreciation as at home. His writings have a steady sale in England and his new stories are in great demand. Mr. Harte writes for the English magazines and periodicals. He practically commands for his work any price he wants. He makes from \$3000 to \$10,000 a year, living quietly and as he pleases. He is much sought after in English society, but does not go out much, because it interferes with his work.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the Board of Directors is now ready to entertain applications for membership, which will be acted upon in the order received.

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SOUTHERN ROUTES.

TIME TABLE FOR OCTOBER, 1887.

Coming South. Going North.

Steamers. Leave San Francisco. Arrive San Francisco.

Santa Rosa... Oct. 2... 4... 5... 6... 7... 8... 9... 10... 11... 12... 13... 14... 15... 16... 17... 18... 19... 20... 21... 22... 23... 24... 25... 26... 27... 28... 29... 30... 31... Nov. 1... 2... 3... 4... 5... 6... 7... 8... 9... 10... 11... 12... 13... 14... 15... 16... 17... 18... 19... 20... 21... 22... 23... 24... 25... 26... 27... 28... 29... 30... 31... Dec. 1... 2... 3... 4... 5... 6... 7... 8... 9... 10... 11... 12... 13... 14... 15... 16... 17... 18... 19... 20... 21... 22... 23... 24... 25... 26... 27... 28... 29... 30... 31... Jan. 1... 2... 3... 4... 5... 6... 7... 8... 9... 10... 11... 12... 13... 14... 15... 16... 17... 18... 19... 20... 21... 22... 23... 24... 25... 26... 27... 28... 29... 30... 31... Feb. 1... 2... 3... 4... 5... 6... 7... 8... 9... 10... 11... 12... 13... 14... 15... 16... 17... 18... 19... 20... 21... 22... 23... 24... 25... 26... 27... 28... 29... 30... 31... 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## OVERLAND.

## OBSERVATIONS ON THE GRAND ARMY TRIP TO ST. LOUIS.

Notes of Interest All Along the Way—Fanciful Outlines of the Cliffs and Buttes of New Mexico—The Reception at Topeka.

[Delayed Letter.]  
TOPEKA, (Kan.), Sept. 24, 1887.—[Staff correspondence of THE TIMES.] A trip across the continent, or a portion of it, is usually a pleasant break in the life of the average American. There is always something new to be seen in such a journey, even if we have often made it before. And then, as people look at things with such different eyes, we do not hesitate so much to tell our impressions of a country as we should if every traveler's attention was always drawn to exactly the same things, or his interest attracted to the same natural features along the various routes of travel.

It was a pleasant party which moved out on the train which left Los Angeles on the 20th inst., bearing the Grand Army delegations, representatives of the Woman's Relief Corps, and others on their way to the Grand Encampment at St. Louis.

So rapid has been the growth of the country about Los Angeles through which we passed, we looked upon it with almost as much interest as if we had never before traversed it. There is everywhere a harvest of new towns.

The night fell about us in the midst of the sandy desert, the silence and lifelessness of which was broken only by the onrushing train. What traveler has passed this region but has noted the absence of all animal life, and the stillness which is not disturbed even by the chirp of the cricket or the song of a bird? Barren nature of itself, is not a pleasant thing to contemplate. The panorama, as we approach grandeur in the wide sweep of distance, and in the wonderful mosaics of light and shadow that fall upon the plains; in the blue and distant mountain rim; in the eternal sunshine flooding the silent levels barren of everything but sage-brush and cacti. Then, at night, when the sky is spread like a blue tent above the desert sands, and the innumerable stars twinkle in the infinite space overhead, there comes a sense of vastness which stirs the soul to a feeling of its own littleness. The illimitable moves us as nothing else can, and makes us humble. In this sense the desert is a great teacher.

It was an eager watch that we all kept for the needles as the train approached them in the early morning. We had experienced a warm night upon the desert, but the temperature of the morning was cooler. A fresh breeze was wafted through the car windows, and a few fleecy clouds were in the wide expanse of blue. The face of Nature here attracts the most careless observer. It was the first time that I had traveled this route, yet, of course, I did not feel that I was a modern Columbus making discoveries, for the country is so familiar to the majority of people coming to Southern California, that it is like an old story to them. But all must agree that its attractions are peculiar, and that the country is built upon a plan very novel to eyes familiar only with the more eastern sections of the continent.

The needles, was suggestive to me of a plan completed ages ago but changed by mighty forces in nature. The extended plains looked pleasant in the morning sunshine, but what meant the wild gorges between the hills, the perpendicular banks of waterless ways? How like monumental ruins of old time looked the black gigantic Needles piercing through the clouds, rough and broken in places, as if cyclopean fingers had bent them while sewing together the skirts of the hills.

The purple rim of the mountains, which touches the distant horizon line, is a pleasant rest for the eye weary of the wide expanse of plain. The long green line of trees skirting the banks of the Colorado, when shown yet a broad stream of water in its channel, made a most charming background for the arid desert sands. The charm of contrast is here to be found to its fullest extent.

We were all interested in observing the rude huts of the Mojave Indians, built upon the sands of the desert, looking in the distance like little more than mounds of weeds. They are frail and rude, hardly better than the burrow of the rabbit. These Indians were all out in the glory of fresh paint and white feathers, and their different traditions where our train stopped. American ladies in their white powder and rose-tinted cheeks display more taste and more esthetic savagery than these rude native children of the desert, but I am inclined to think that there is but very little difference in the principle which leads to their adornment.

We approached the summit of the Continental Divide on Thursday morning, and had fallen in the night, and pools of fresh water lay all over the land, reflecting the hills and the green-brown trees. I awakened to see the sun rise, and the glorious, as it always is in mountain regions, with long slender bars of gold and crimson above the mountain peaks. About us was the wide extending plain, covered with its thin coating of low growing grasses, upon which cattle and horses feed. From the summit the waters flow, upon one side toward the Pacific, and upon the other rush onward in search of the billowy Atlantic.

Of the vast cliffs and marvelous buttes of New Mexico the eye never tired. Their weird outlines held our attention through the day. They were like an old and delightful story that had been read and reread, but to be read again with fresh interest. We sat at our car windows all day, and every now and then the exclamation, "Oh, see that! How like a church it looks out of the solid rock!" "See! there's the Goddess of Liberty Enlightening the World," as on some lonely height loomed some vast shape of human form, carved from the eternal rock, and fronting the skies. Then some solemn, sphynx-like figure would rise as we swept onward, or some vast pyramidal shape, older than Egyptian pyramids, and as the cars swept onward cliffs, crowned with castle-like formations, or gray, rock-wrought cathedrals; then mountain Sierras, and mountains with layer upon layer of volcanic rock, and the wild confusion of a world half wakened from chaos. Hundreds of THE TIMES readers can easily recall the memory of this, one of the most wonderful of American panoramas.

It was with regret that we passed, without stopping, the little white-walled village of Laguna, built upon its sunny cliff. The Indians climbed upon its walls and the roofs of its houses as we passed, but that was all that we saw of them. It was a feast of history that we should have been glad to have studied a little, but the people of Topeka, we had been informed by telegraph, were waiting to extend their welcome to the Grand Army delegations from California, and as our train was behind time, we hurried on.

The evening was a merry one in our car. The old army songs, which had been sung on many a tented field and by the lonely campfire in the never-to-be-forgotten days of heroic endurance and tireless patriotism, were re-sung. Then came a jolly farce in the inauguration of a new organization, which had its birth in the fertile brain of the irrepressible Holabird of San Diego, and which he said was to be composed of the friends and well-wishers of the Grand Army of the Republic. "It is to be a secret organization," said our solemn friend, "and it is one which will create such excitement as will stir this country to its very foundations. If you fail to join it, ladies, you will miss the opportunity of your life. The initiation fee is but 50 cents—your husbands here stand ready to pay it. Will you

stand back and refuse to join this great organization, which we shall call The Organization of the Friends of the Grand Army of the Republic? I am ready to initiate you into the order. We have already four charter members, two gentlemen and two ladies. Retire, with us into the drawing-room of this car and let me administer to you the oath of admission into this grand order."

The patriotic ladies went with him and his assistant officer into the drawing-room. "Now," said he, "ladies you have put your hand to the plough and you cannot draw back. Hold up your left hands and repeat after me the oath as I shall read it."

The ladies did as desired, and repeated the following peculiar and original formula: "By the spirit of John Brown, whose soul goes marching on, I, Jane Smith, (or whatever the name of the candidate) do solemnly promise that I will always be a friend of the Grand Army of the Republic, that I will always regard the badge of the order as a badge of honor with the cross of the French Legion of Honor, or any other military insignia on earth; that I will stand always ready to give at least one good night's lodging to any needy member of the Grand Army who may apply for the same and who may be of decent and cleanly appearance; that I will always conceal and never reveal the secrets of this order under no less penalty than being forever after deprived of a looking-glass."

At this there were loud assertions of the impossibility of abiding by such a severe requirement, but one of the lady candidates assured them that it would be possible to endure the penalty and still survive, as in her own experience upon a voyage she had passed nearly four weeks without a moment's resort to the so-called indispensable mirror. With this encouraging assurance the hearts of the candidates revived, the heroic purpose of the ladies was strengthened, and the ceremony of initiation was concluded by giving the password, which was originated by a Los Angeles newspaper war, and consisted simply of the words, "Oh, my!"

There was but one drawback to the impressiveness of the occasion. A member of the so-called stronger sex gave way to an alleged peculiar feminine trait of curiosity and, climbing upon a step-ladder, looked through the transom and witnessed the whole of the ceremony, which was intended to be secret. In the trial by court martial held afterward, he was fined a dollar, which was to be expended at the next station in the purchase of candy for the ladies. Thus was his crime avenged.

THE RECEPTION AT TOPEKA.  
The arrival of the train at Topeka was the occasion of a grand ovation by the people of that city to the boys in blue. A delegation had been chosen to meet the train upon its arrival at the depot and escort it to the State House. Of course the telegraph is in advance of my letter, and has given you the points of the affair. But we feel here, in this city, the throbs of patriotism as we have felt it nowhere before along our whole line. The spirit of John Brown is still alive in the State that has suffered so much for freedom. Its soil has not been baptised in vain in the blood of heroes and of martyrs. Kansas always has been and always will be true to the Republic. No more ringing words of loyal welcome were ever heard than those we have heard spoken here today in the fraternal greeting and cordial reception extended to the members of the Grand Army. All honor to Kansas, the grand martyr State of the Union, and all honor to Topeka, which with loyal pulse beating so warmly, has given today a hearty welcome to the Nation's defenders.

As we reached Topeka long trains of carriages and of street cars were in waiting at the depot to convey the Grand Army and the ladies of the Relief Corps to the State House. The San Francisco delegation had arrived shortly before the coming of the Southern California train. Crowds of citizens were in waiting in front of Topeka's hearty welcome. The street cars and carriages were soon crowded, and surging throngs filled the streets, their steps all tending toward the State House, which crowns the summit of a beautiful elevation overlooking the city. The stars and stripes were hung to the breeze from private homes, public buildings, and some steps of the State House, as we approached it, were black with the hundreds climbing them. In the ample corridors was hardly room to pass. The side doors of the Chamber of Representatives were thrown open, and soon the vast room was densely packed. In the aisles all the standing space was taken, the galleries overhead were quickly filled, and under the arches we felt the quick pulse of sympathy stir and the strong throbs of generous and loyal welcome.

Adm. Gen. Campbell, in the absence of the Governor, extended to the Grand Army on behalf of Kansas and the people of Topeka an eloquent welcome, full of such patriotic utterances as reached the core of every veteran's heart.

After the exercises at the State House were concluded, the visiting guests were taken to the Fair grounds, where a most sumptuous dinner had been provided by the ladies of the city, and where the fair young girls of Topeka were in attendance upon the tables. In the generous abundance of good things spread out before us, Topeka's hospitality could not be excelled. Every body was well fed and well cared for, and the sentiment of grateful appreciation prevailed everywhere among the guests.

In addition to the banquet spread for the veterans and their friends, tickets were provided for the street cars and for free admission into every department of the Fair grounds. The time was too short to take in all the attractions of the fair, but it was long enough for every visitor to take in with a grateful sense of appreciation the generous and royal welcome extended by Topeka and Kansas to the members of the Grand Army from California.

## Board of Supervisors.

SATURDAY, Oct. 8.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. The hearing on the petition of Walter L. Webb for a street railway was set for November 10th.

The Chairman was authorized to petition the City Council for permission to pave the county's portion of Court street.

Bids for graveling county roads were opened as follows: On San Antonio road, W. L. Ligon, 90 cents per cubic yard; on Sentous road, J. Figueroa, 65 cents; A. Farias, 60 cents; S. Valdez, 62 cents. All bids were rejected.

A franchise for a street railway was granted to T. Wiesendanger over the following route: Commencing at the western terminus of the electric road on Pico street, thence westerly along Pico street to Arlington Heights, thence through Fourth avenue to Adams street.

The hearing of the viewers' report on El Monte and Duarte road was continued to November 10th.

The Clerk was directed to advertise for bids for cells in County Jail.

Adjourned to November 7th at 10 a.m.

## SAN DIEGO.

## SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE BOOM AND OTHER THINGS.

How the Big Coronado Hotel Strikes One on Casual Inspection—Booked for a Trip to Escondido—Historic Landmarks in Old San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, Oct. 2.—[Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.] I promised in my last letter to give a description of the San Diego boom and some accurate figures from authorized sources about it, but my plan is cut short by the fact that the new steamer Whitehaw will sail this evening for the new town of San Quentin, about 175 miles below San Diego, in Lower California. The Whitehaw is a new steamer belonging to the International Company of Mexico, and in a certain sense this is her trial trip. The number of invited guests is limited to fifty, and through the courtesy of Messrs. Hanbury and Garvey, the company's agents here, my name is on the list of invited guests for the trip. San Quentin is said to have a harbor the equal of San Diego, which is saying considerable. So I will postpone my figurative letter till my return.

Since my last visit to San Diego, fifteen months ago, the city has grown wonderfully. The thriving town of Coronado, across the bay on the peninsula, with its several hundred residences and all commercial supplies, including a daily paper and a big hotel, is entirely new. It has also a steam ferry and a motor road, which runs across the peninsula to the ocean beach, where is the monster hotel "Del Coronado." Thomas Gardiner, well known in Los Angeles as the founder of THE TIMES, is now the general agent of the company. I went over to Coronado last Sunday to witness a balloon ascension. A small hot-air balloon was inflated and an active trapeze performer went up under it a few hundred feet and descended over a shallow part of the bay. When about fifteen feet from the water he dropped down, and walked ashore. About 5000 people witnessed the event and were entertained with a band of music.

THE HOTEL DEL CORONADO is difficult to describe. It is located on the bluff of the ocean beach, just the same as is the Long Beach Hotel, and the latter might be compared with it only as a miniature. Imagine a large number of old-fashioned houses, with countless towers, gable ends, long roofs, and these houses all thrown together in the most interminable style around a grand court, in the form of a parallelogram. The hotel is not yet finished, but it is being rushed to completion as fast as men and material can be utilized. The basement is of concrete, and the structure of wood, in four and five stories. It has over 600,000 bricks. The view is grand. The sweep of vision includes the rocky Coronado Islands rising out of the ocean, Point Loma, with its long dark bluff, the beautiful City of San Diego on a gentle sloping mesa across the bay, with the Cuyamaca Mountains for a background, and Table Mountain in Lower California.

The ferry reminds one of the Oakland ferry, although, of course, it is on a smaller scale just now, but may not be in a few years.

In San Diego the improvements are so many as to be confusing. Motor roads and electric roads are on every hand. The newly-graded streets are excessively dusty, and every street is being improved. A year ago I told there was only one graded street in San Diego. The streets are full of building material, and men and material are in demand. There are several business blocks four and five stories in height. The city is built on a gentle slope between a high mesa and the bay. The inclination seems to be to build on this slope, making the city compact, and extending north toward Old Town, which is the center of the city. A few fine residences, however, are going up on the mesa.

Rents are as high as in Los Angeles. The manual laboring classes seem to be well organized. They met yesterday in convention, and nominated a lawyer for Mayor.

THE REAL ESTATE BOOM, while not up to the quantity seems to be fully equal the quality of the Los Angeles article. Real-estate offices are on every street, and corner and between corners. "Exchange" guarantees protection to the lender. Brass bands are continually parading the streets, with illustrated banners of a hundred different tracts. The recorded sales last week were \$721,653, which is a little below the average.

The amount of lumber received here during September was 15,455,000 feet, making a total of 100,000,000 feet for the fiscal year to October 1st. About 3,000,000 bricks are being burned each month, and are hauled hot out of the kilns. But I have not yet taken the time for a thorough examination of the boom. Yesterday the free-delivery letter system was introduced.

## THE OLD MISSION.

Today I visited the old mission of San Diego, about ten miles north of the city. The route there is a pleasant carriage drive from the city along the bay to Old Town, of historic memory. Here is where John Philip once lived, and where he changed the politics of the San Diego Herald from Democrat to Whig, while its proprietor was in San Diego. Here are two old bells, brought down from the mission, which bear dates of 1802 and 1807. Two palm trees are inclosed by a fence at a point on the hills. Above the town and river is the site of the old fortifications of Commodore Stockton. Old Town has been quiet since the county seat was removed, as an unfinished Catholic church bears witness. It now has an electric road from San Diego, and is enjoying the boom.

Turning up the San Diego River, the carriage road runs up to the mission. The buildings of the mission are on a sloping bench on the north side of the valley. They were evidently built in the form of an L, the church being the shorter arm and the priests' apartments the longer arm, the two buildings being a large courtyard inclosed by an adobe wall. The north end wall of the church and the roof of modern shingles have fallen in. Swarms of bees have taken possession of the building, and would not permit a close inspection. The facade of the church is similar to that of other mission buildings.

On the river bottom below is the old olive orchard, whose trees are said to be over a century old, and are very fruitful. The remains of old ditches and dams are visible. Under the care of the padres this vale was certainly most lovely.

Here is the site of the Soldiers' Home as offered by a San Diego syndicate by their agent, W. H. Holabird, to the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. The proposed site lies east of the old mission, is broad and level. Gentle hills surround it, and certainly the old heroes could not object to their earthly careers in such a peaceful place.

B. A. STEPHENS.

## Important Notice.

Arrangements have been made to run a hack from Main and Spring streets to the Soldiers' Hospital, where it will make connection with the dummy railroad to Ivanhoe. Parties wishing to procure tickets can get them at Byram & Pounder's, No. 27 West First street.

Churches and schools at Rosencrans. The Motor road to Rosencrans, is now building and will be running October 25, 1887. Buy your lots at once.

No Peter Punk at Rosencrans. No empty promises, but grand fulfillments at Rosencrans.

## Real Estate.

\$4000!

## Menlo Park!

## 42 LOTS!

## 33 PRIZES!

## But Few Lots Left.

## CALL SOON.

## A. S. ROBBINS,

## Now is the Time to Secure a Lot in

## MENLO PARK

## FOR \$1000!

## \$500 cash, balance in six and twelve months, at 8 per cent. interest, and after all lots are sold, 42 in number, a drawing will take place, giving each one an opportunity to draw a

## \$4000 HOUSE AND LOT!

## OR A \$2500 HOUSE AND LOT!

## Or one of the 85 lots out of the 42, each worth from \$1500 to \$2000. So you see the chance of getting more than you pay for is 35 to 7.

## WHO WILL GET THE

## Beautiful \$4000 House?

## Some one must, and all stand a good chance to get a lot worth \$2000.

## A telegram from New York takes three lots today.

## Call and take a ride and see property before all are taken.

## A. S. ROBBINS,

## No. 9 North Main Street. Sole Agent.

## A. S. ROBBINS

## 9 North Main Street.

## Real Estate.



## "Nothing Succeeds Like Success."

## THE FIRST WEEK'S SALES OF Sanford Addition

## SANTA FE SPRINGS

## Beats the Record.

## NOTICE—If you intend to catch on and buy a share in Sanford Addition to Santa Fe Springs you must do so quickly. We will discontinue all display advertisements after this week.

## Lots Are Selling so Rapidly,

## We Will Not Have Enough to Go Around

## All Smart, Enterprising People Are Investing and Will Make Large Profits.

## Some one will get the Sanford Homestead, worth \$20,000, for \$500. Only \$50 required as first payment. Call and investigate.

## Free ride to the Springs every day at 9 o'clock a.m.

## Occidental Improvement Co.,

## 18 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

## GLENDALE.

## THIS BEAUTIFUL TOWNSITE, SITUATED 6 1/2 MILES NORTHWEST from Los Angeles, is the coming suburban town. The motor line now under building is almost completed. The \$60,000 hotel is finished. Other improvements now under way will be pushed forward as fast as possible.

## BUY LOTS IN GLENDALE AT ACREAGE PRICES.

## Watch the railroad development throughout this section and you will not be disappointed when you want to realize. CLEAR, PURE WATER! FINEST OF AIR! OVER EIGHT HUNDRED LOTS SOLD! Another advance in price will be ordered again shortly.

## HARBOR VIEW TRACT.

## THIS BEAUTIFUL SUBDIVISION IS SITUATED ON THE BLUFF at SAN PEDRO, and commands one of the most magnificent marine views on the coast. For the actual pleasures of a summer at the seashore San Pedro possesses all that can be desired. Boating, fishing, still-water and surf-bathing, sailing, rowing, and every kind of aquatic sport. Buy a lot now, while prices are reasonable. No finer view nor better location can be found on this Pacific Coast for a summer as well as a winter home.

## 150—LOTS ON THE BLUFF—150

## ONLY A FEW OF THE CHOICE FRONT LOTS LEFT! DO NOT DELAY IN SECURING ONE OF THESE! They will not remain at present prices long, and next summer there will be no choice ones to be had. Do not overlook the fact that this property commands the mountains, harbor and ocean view, and is selling for less than one-half the value of other seaside property where they have no harbor.

## BEN E. WARD,

## No. 4 Court St., Los Angeles.

## SYNDICATES, ATTENTION!

## A TOWNSITE OF 157 ACRES, ONE MILE FROM CITY LIMITS, ON Wilderstein Station of the Southern Railroad. Steam dummy railroad alongside. Will sell at once at a great profit. Ready for immediate subdivision. For sale very cheap by

## T. WIESENDANGER,

## 28 West First Street.





Real Estate.

## IMPORTANT

OWNERS AND BUYERS OF REAL-ESTATE!

### THE OFFICIAL CALL LIST

—OF THE—

## LOS ANGELES

### Real-Estate and Stock Exchange

—IS ISSUED DAILY—

### For Free Circulation.

The CALL LIST contains descriptions of improved and unimproved real-estate and securities listed by authority, and offered for sale to bidders willing to pay a fair market price. These properties are bought or sold only on commission by responsible real-estate brokers, bound by the rules and regulations of the Exchange and making a public record of the bids, of the prices asked by holders, and of the sales, by which means stability is given to the real-estate market, and the fullest protection is extended to all parties concerned.

The principal function of the Exchange is to establish and maintain real-estate values in the mutual interest of both buyer and seller. This can only be accomplished by actually closing transactions in open session of the Exchange and making a public record of the bids, of the prices asked by holders, and of the sales, by which means stability is given to the real-estate market, and the fullest protection is extended to all parties concerned.

Those who have property for sale, listed on the Exchange, are guaranteed the full market value of their real-estate, of which they have no assurance without the facilities which a well-regulated Exchange always affords to investors.

Intending buyers are secured against extortion, by the daily publication of the Real-Estate Exchange quotations on all classes of property, without which information they are frequently induced to pay far more than the actual market value of the property purchased.

The rules and regulations and blank forms of the Los Angeles Real-Estate and Stock Exchange have been copyrighted, and all persons infringing such copyrights will be proceeded against according to law.

The lobby of the Board Room, at No. 154 South Spring street, next to the Nadeau House, is free to the public. Two sessions of the Exchange are held daily, at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 2 o'clock p.m.

The Official Call List is distributed free by the Exchange messengers, or can be had free on application to the Secretary, at the office of the Exchange, No. 154 South Spring street, or to any member of the Exchange, to whom all intending investors or home-seekers are respectfully referred for full, accurate and reliable information as to values, terms and conditions of sale and all other details relating to the properties duly listed on the Exchange.

HENRY G. SHAW, Secretary.

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Other Good Buys, at Langston & Cochran's

Office, No. 13 East First Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Alfalfa land a specialty. Also choice city property for sale. Below we give a few of our best "buys." We have many others equally as good on our books. Call and see us at 10:30 a.m. or 2 p.m.

**ACRES.**

50 acres 1/4 of mile from Compton, highly improved; 60 acres alfalfa, house 8 rooms, good outbuildings, artesian well; \$1100 per acre. This is a splendid buy.

38 acres alfalfa land, improved, 2 1/2 miles from Compton; 20 in alfalfa, 3 acres orchard, artesian well, house and good barn; \$100 per acre, easy terms. This is a bargain.

114 acres good alfalfa and corn land, 2 1/2 miles from Downey, improved; good 6-room house, barn 60x20, family orchard, flowing artesian well, 60 acres in alfalfa, 4 in willows, balance in pasture; \$100 per acre. Terms easy.

74 1/2 acres, 1/4 mile from Compton, finely improved; large 6-story house, good barn and large hay shed, family orchard, 2 good flowing wells, 50 acres in alfalfa; price, \$18,000. There is big money in this place to subdivide.

25 acres very highly improved, all fenced; 20 acres in alfalfa, good new house of 6 rooms, barn 40x60, family orchard and flowing well; \$200 per acre. One outfit of alfalfa hay off this place will buy a fine set of diamonds.

We want choice property to sell in all parts of the city and county. Please bring in your good "buys" and we will soon find you a buyer.

**LOTS.**

Lot 5x150, Bliss tract, opp. new S. P. depot; \$2000; 1/2 cash; adjoining lots held at \$2500. Catch on to this.

Lots in Waterloo tract, near Temple street; \$200 to \$1000.

2 lots clean side Earl st., bet. 5th & 6th; \$1700.

5x150 lot on clean side Carolina st.; \$1500; 1/2 cash. See this.

2 lots on Angelino Heights; \$2500 each.

2 lots, East Los Angeles, one a corner; \$4600.

**HOUSES.**

A beautiful home on Myrtle ave., lot 50x125, fine new house of 4 rooms all hard finished, modern improvements; \$5000.

Elegant new 10-room house in the Waterloo tract, near Temple st., all modern improvements, finely finished inside and out, only 1/2 block from street car line; \$5000; 1/2 cash. This house cannot be duplicated for same money.

Choice 6-room house on Rose st., hard finished, bath, pantries, closets, etc., beautiful flower garden, lawn and stable, lot 5x125; \$5500; 1/2 cash.

Langston & Cochran, Real-Estate Brokers,  
NO. 13 EAST FIRST ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

### H. M. AMES' SUBDIVISION

## Glassell Tract and Vernon Tract,

—FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE.—

At prices that will enable the purchaser to sell again at current prices and still make very large profits.

I will sell in blocks and lots of ten or more at such reduction from current prices as will satisfy investors that there is more money in them than in any property now on the market. These are far the cheapest property now on the market. Come and get particulars.

H. M. AMES, 21 West Second Street.

Real Estate.

W. B. AKEY. F. O. CASS. W. S. HAMPSON.

## VERNON LAND CO.,

No. 16 South Main.

### Ties Now Being Laid!

ON CENTRAL AVENUE FOR

## THE CAR LINE.

COME BEFORE TOO LATE AND GET A LOT IN THE

### THE CENTRAL PARK FRONT

### OR OLD CLAPP ORCHARD TRACT.

Few lots left at \$200. Will double inside six months. We can do the best for you in Vernon Central Avenue, acreage or town lots. For a few days we can offer HALF INTEREST IN TWO OF THE FINEST TRACTS ON CENTRAL AVENUE. Very easy terms. Come soon. SURE, QUICK TURN. CAPITALISTS, SMALL AND GREAT! SYNDICATES.

## HALT!

FINEST OF CENTRAL AVENUE ACRES, HIGHLY IMPROVED, CLOSE TO CITY LIMITS, ON CAR LINE, TIES FOR WHICH ARE NOW BEING LAID.

### Gilt-Edge Subdivision Properties.

30 acres at \$1000 per acre.	24 acres at \$1200 per acre.
10 acres at \$1250 per acre.	30 acres at \$1750 per acre.
30 acres at \$1400 per acre.	20 acres at \$2300 per acre.
5, 10, 15 acres at \$1500, corner city car line.	
3 beautifully improved 3-acre homesteads at \$14,000 each; easy terms.	

A delightful and splendidly improved 20-acre home on Jefferson, electric road to run through this tract, which is just on city limits; \$2300 per acre.

### Splendid Buys in Heart of City.

48 acres on Winston, one block from new Postoffice, very cheap and easy terms. 12x126 on BURMA VISTA; good buy; easy terms can be arranged.

DOUBLE TRACT ON UPPER MAIN, 2x126 1/2, with buildings thereon; price low; call and see us.

Also a good selection in the Bliss, Bonnie Brae, Belmont Avenue, Court Street, Clement, Tract, Fairview, Grand Avenue, Hicock & Smith's, Second Street, Longstreet, McGarr, Seventh, Temple, Valenzuela, etc., etc., etc.

INVESTORS CALL ON US BEFORE INVESTING.

## Vernon Land Co.,

NO. 16 S. MAIN ST.

### Division No. 2!

### THE RAYMOND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,

Having sold the greater part of Division No. 1, now offers to buyers

### DIVISION NO. 2, IN FRONT OF RAYMOND HOTEL,

—INCLUDING—

## A Long Frontage on Garfield Ave.

Street Railroad now being built and will be running from Raymond to Alhambra within a few weeks.

Cheapest property in Pasadena. Apply to

## W. G. HUGHES, SECRETARY,

Room 9, Los Angeles Nat'l Bank Bldg.

\$250—ELLA TRACT—\$250 184—LOTS—184

Catch on to the Boom Before it is Too Late.

LOTS IN THE ABOVE BEAUTIFUL TRACT CAN BE HAD NOW FOR \$250—400 down; balance \$10 per month, no interest. Certificate of title with each lot. This tract is situated on West Temple street, on the line of the West End Railroad. Fifteen minutes' ride will take you past these beautiful lots. School-house, store and other conveniences close to the tract. Significant location for villa houses, pure air and cheapest lots now on the market. Buy at once before prices are advanced.

ERNST & CO., Sole Agents,  
224 NORTH MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES.

### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

#### THE STORY OF THE BUSH-WHACKER'S DAUGHTER.

An Unwelcome Visitor Who Brings Despair—At Bay—The Threats of Lieut. Lee—Lillian's Heroism—The Night in the Cave.

CHAPTER VII.

"One little whisper of hope," said Lillian softly to her companion, as the old negro went out, and the entrance of the cave was again closed and blacked. "Did you hear what the old uncle said to me?"

"I did not. He spoke too low for his words to reach me. A wise precaution, though, if in what he said there is anything of hope for us."

"Take heart, honey, an' truss in de Lord and dis yere chile," he said. That faithful old heart is planning our deliverance, and he hopes to effect it. These great loyal-souled blacks! Their undeveloped and untutored natures seem to expand in their new, blessed hope of freedom. To me, there's something sublime in its effect upon them. It seems almost like a regeneration and an inspiration."

"It surely quickens all their better impulses," said Byrd. "It gives them what never belonged to their lives before—hope—and that is the only sunshine that the soul will grow in."

"It seems impossible that he should be able to aid us in effecting our escape, Colonel, yet I know these people so well I am confident he never would have encouraged us to hope for it if he had not himself been hopeful. These simple blacks have shown themselves skillful strategists many a time during this rebellion."

Like a mother's lullaby had been old Sambo's words to Lillian, and as the darkness deepened the weary girl fell asleep. But there was no slumber for the brave young Federal officer. He comprehended fully all the perils of their situation, and he felt the almost utter improbability that any plan for their escape would prove successful. The clear, soft June moonlight came shimmering down through the little crevices of the cavern overhead, lighting with its faint glory the darkness, and circling like a halo the head of the sleeping girl. Byrd sat regarding her, with folded arms and firmly compressed lips: "Too beautiful a sacrifice," he murmured at length. "God of infinite power, send down thine Angel of Deliverance!"

He rose and paced the cavern with soft, yet quick and restless strides. He explored the little galleries that ran backward beyond the higher part of the cave, but they all ended in darkness; not a ray of starlight came down into their gloomy recesses; not a struggling moonbeam; not a glimpse of sky; there was nothing but rocky bars, cold, stony bounds that he could not pass.

He went back and sat down. A far off sounded the mournful note of the whippoorwill, and the hoarse hooting of the owl; all else was still save only, as now and then, the silence was broken by the loud laughter, the jeers and curses of their captors.

Lillian slept until morning, and the Colonel kept his watchful vigil alone. "What hopes this pile of rocks shut out! What robbers they are!" he said fiercely.

Just as the early morning sunlight was flooding the east, Lillian awoke. Hers had been the sleep of utter exhaustion; just a deep, dreamless slumber, yet still, she was refreshed by it, it had brought her strength.

An unusual stir and bustle without attracted their attention. "There's been a fresh arrival, probably the remainder of the band with their leader. If so, we shall doubtless receive some attention from them shortly," said the Colonel.

Col. Byrd's supposition proved correct, and soon the mouth of the cave was unbarred, and Lillian turned pale, and a quick, convulsive shudder passed over her, as Lieut. Lee, whom we last saw in company with her father, entered and stood before her. His eye glared with a look of fierce delight when he saw who were his prisoners, and there was an expression of triumph and malignant exultation in his face as he glanced at Byrd, who sat sternerly composed, without the least outward sign of agitation or fear.

Miss Lillian, we meet again, yet not quite as I would wish. I would rather you were a willing captive."

"That, sir, you know can never be," she replied, an indignant blush mounting to her very temples, and a look of proud contempt and scorn sweeping over her fine face, which was not unnoticed nor unfelt by her persecutor.

"Lillian, you are in my power, and yet I stoop to remonstrance—"

"Which is useless," she said, hastily, interrupting him. "If the past ever had in it any pleasant memories associated with you, they are all wiped out by the knowledge of your treason. A man—worthy of a woman's love? No, sir, but a treacherous assassin, a lurking, cowardly foe, discarding open, honorable warfare—no, if I were twice in your power, remonstrance or threats would alike fail to move me."

Lightning flashes of wrath shot out from the burning eyes under the dark, heavy brows, and the guerrilla's towering frame shook with the storm of his excited passion. To be met with scorn by that frail young girl—scorn more powerful than the fear of death, overmastering every sense of peril or thought of danger—it stung him, it maddened him, and laying aside the soft, insinuating tones with which he had at first addressed her, in a voice shaking with passion he thundered out his threats—threats of a fate more terrible to her than death.

"Willing or unwilling, by all the powers of heaven and hell, I swear that you shall be my wife. I give you till the morning

to decide, for of course it would be pleasanter to lead a willing bride to the altar. But if you persist in your refusal, on your head be the blood of this doughty Yankee Colonel. I'll rack him and torture him till the pangs of hell shall be a comfort to the pains which I will inflict. Hope for no succor from your father; he is wounded and a prisoner, in consequence of your mad folly. So ponder well. Consent to my wishes and even this Yankee Colonel shall go free. I wait only till morning for your decision," and with angry strides he passed out from the cave.

"O death, death, DEATH!" cried Lillian, "why can I not die? Is not my life more mine than than his—would it be wrong to snatch it from him?"

Pale and agitated, trembling almost as much as the despairing girl before him, the Colonel sat down beside her. He drew the bright young head and pillowed it on his breast, and though the faith which usually sustained his heroic Christian spirit seemed to have been lost for that moment of darkness the grasp of the Infinite helping hand, he strove to comfort her, till his own heart felt itself resting again upon the Rock of Ages, and Lillian, like himself, grew calm in the sense of a sustaining presence.

E. A. O.

### FRESH LITERATURE.

October Magazines—Hartshorn and George on Protection and Free Trade.

THE TIMES is in receipt of a pamphlet entitled "Industrial Miscellany," and issued by E. A. Hartshorn of Troy, N. Y. Industrial Miscellany is devoted to the interests of protection, and it makes some very happy hits against free trade.

On the other hand, Henry George favors FREE TRADE with a copy of his "Protection vs. Free Trade," in which George stands for unrestricted free trade and wherein he knocks the socks off the protectionists. In his preface Mr. George says:

In this book I have endeavored to determine whether protection or free trade better accords with the interests of labor, and to bring to a common conclusion on this subject those who really desire to raise wages.

I have not only gone over the ground generally traversed, and examined the arguments commonly used, but, carrying the inquiry further than the controversialists on either side have yet ventured to go, I have sought to discover why protection retains such popular strength in spite of all exposures of its fallacies; to trace the connection between the tariff question and those still more important social questions, now rapidly becoming the "burning questions" of our times; and to show to what radical measures the principle of free trade logically leads. While pointing out the falsity of the belief that tariffs can protect labor, I have not failed to recognize the facts which give this belief vitality, and, by an examination of these facts have shown not only how little the working classes can hope from that mere "revenue reform" which is mislabeled "free trade," but how much they have to hope from real free trade.

The American Magazine for October is an interesting and readable number. It presents as a frontispiece, a fine engraving of W. W. Corcoran, the millionaire philanthropist of Washington, D. C., and is filled with choice reading matter. "The Mountain that Smokes," is a well-written sketch of Mexican life. "American Experiences in China," is also a well-written and very interesting article. Paul Pastnor contributes an article on "The Methods of Longfellow," in which the writer gives the poet great credit for the power he displayed in adapting the ideas of others. As a sample, Mr. Pastnor cites Longfellow's "King Robert of Sicily," a story first put in verse by a minstrel during the reign of Edward II. "Rebel or Loyalist," a poem addressed to the Grand Army of the Republic by an ex-Confederate soldier, should be apropos just now. The sentiment is good and the thread of narrative is emotional, but as poetry it will not rank very high.

The Wide Awake, the delight of our youths, comes to hand for October blossoming with good things. It has a sprightly story of shipwreck and piracy. Then follows a lesson in botany—the "Pitcher Plant." The Catskill bear story is short, but good. That series of papers telling how banking is done takes the banker to Europe in search of railway capital. In contrast with the cruel account of the pitcher-plant, there is a learned paper on the "Sports and Games of Animals," by C. F. Holder.

Lippincott's Monthly for October is an attractive volume. "The Government and the Public Works" is a treatise well worthy of perusal, and the same may be said of the continuation of the prize essays on "Social Life at Williams College."

Some Fine Property.

Stranger (to Kansas City citizen): Those three corner lots of yours are fine property. Captain.

Citizen (enthusiastically): Fine property? Why, Great Scott, man, there ain't nothing like 'em west of the Illinois river? Two years from now they'll be in the heart of the city, an' people will fairly howl for 'em. They ought to come under the head of jewelry, not real estate. If you want to buy that property, stranger, you've got to buy it by the inch.

Stranger: I'm not buying property this morning. I'm the new Tax Assessor.

The citizen falls in a fit.

Can't Understand.

(N. O. Peckham.)

The crank does not seem to understand that a man may oppose prohibition without having a deep-seated affection for rum.



## FROM TELEGRAPH POLES.

WHAT LINE REPAIRERS SEE FROM LOFTY PERCHES.

**Dangerous and Poorly-Paid Service**  
—An Interesting Talk With an Old-Timer—The Man With a Club—Caught in a Blizzard.

[San Diego Union]  
"What does it mean when a telegraph wire goes down?" said a grizzled line repairer of the telegraph company on one of the California Southern Railroad Company's trains, repeating a question. "It means a good deal. It means that you newspaper fellows don't get any news from all parts of the world; that the couple that can't get married on the telegraph can't get married on the telegraph; that the police can't head off a levitating cashier who is feeling across the border with other people's coin, and it means, in some places, lots of trouble and hardships for our line repairers. But phew! a line down in this sort of a country don't mean nothing like what it does in sections where they have snow and ice and the mercury has to go down the cellar to warm its feet. Yes, I've seen some mighty tough times. Man and boy I've been a line repairer for the Western Union for twenty years. I would have quit long ago if the company hadn't have transferred me from the blizzard section of Dakota to this locality, where everything is nice and summery and balmy-like all the time. I tell you it's a regular picnic out here where we never have anything much worse than rain storms to fight against. But I'll take that back. Sometimes we do have some hard work, like when they have a big sand storm on the Mojave Desert, and whole miles of line is blown down, poles and all. Then all the gang has to get out to the front. I tell you these sand storms are not nice things to fool with. The sand particles just eat their way into the skin and bite and smart like the mischief, and you don't stop feeling their sting for several days. Then another bother is the washouts that occur along in the spring, but they bother the railroad lines much more than they do us, so we won't say anything about them.

Can I relate any incidents and adventures that have happened to me in twenty years? Well, I should say I could. I've seen some very funny sights and witnessed some pathetic scenes from the tops of telegraph poles. That was in the old times, though, when I was young and new in the business. After a few years in the service I got so used to strange sights that I didn't pay much attention to 'em. I was in New York in those days, and remember many queer things I saw from the lofty perches where my work was done. For instance:

Two young ladies, en dishabille, making up for a party and exchanging gossip.

Disipated youth pleading with his rich father to pay his gambling debts and give him a fresh start.

Young man on his knees asking a pretty girl to be his wife.

Bridget telling the landlady a scandalous story about the old maid boarder.

Family of five making a meal off a pile of milk and one loaf of bread.

Bare knuckle fight in room on the top floor, out of hearing of police.

Sewing girl preparing charcoal furnace to commit suicide.

Party of bankers playing poker with \$5 gold pieces for chips.

Champagne lunch party composed of gay wives and fast young men.

Mother praying at the bedside of a dying child.

Counterfeiters examining a new lot of bills.

Conspirators planning the robbery of a bank.

Husband coming home at 6 o'clock in the morning and trying to make wife believe he'd been up all night with a sick friend.

**APPEARANCES DECEPTIVE.**

Oh, there used to be lots of things we'd see, and I might sit up all night telling you about them. The police used to use us fellows, too, when they wanted to know what was going on in houses. We never made much out of the regular force, though. It was the private detectives—those chaps that are generally called blackmailers—that used to tip us big. You see in a city like New York something is the matter with one or more of the wires all the time, and we were kept on the job pretty much all the time. These detectives would get a hold of a nice bit of scandal about some high-toned man or woman, and then they would run it down. Often they would be employed to get evidence in divorce cases, and then our facilities for acting as Peeping Toms would come into fine play. I remember one case in particular, and it is one which goes to show that appearances are at oftentimes deceptive.

A rich young man and his wife, for some frivolous reason, became estranged from each other. Neither would extend the olive branch, and only to avoid a scandal did they continue to live together in their elegant home. The husband invariably attended himself from home in the evenings, and in order to learn where he spent his time his wife engaged the services of a private detective. It was learned that he frequented a fashionable tenement on Fifth avenue, and in a room on the third floor spent considerable time. The detective colored up a story to the effect that the husband was engaged in an amorous affair with a well-known adventuress. He advised the wife to sue for a divorce, and promised to secure the necessary evidence. His plan, as he told her, would be to secure the services of a line man, and from a telegraph pole which reared its cross-bars in front of the window a view of the interior of the room could be obtained. The detective made arrangements with me to do the climbing, and told me I must see. He mistook his man, however, when he thought that I would perjure myself in order to make a fee for him. When I got to the pole I felt queer. Somehow I had a feeling that I was not going to see anything bad about the man. His wife I had seen and knew from the sad look on her sweet face that she was longing for her husband to come back to her. The blinds were open wide and the gas was burning high. For a

few minutes I didn't look in but sat there with one leg thrown over a cross-bar gazing at the blackness below. Then I turned my head and looked in at the window. What did I see? Not the husband in the presence of a woman. No, he was sitting with his head laid on the table, and by him was a bundle of old letters and a large photograph of his wife. I took one look only and slid down the pole, feeling that sheepish that I can't tell. When Mr. Detective asked me for my report and I told him, he smiled and said, "That's all right; you just make believe that you saw him in a compromising position, and when his wife gets a divorce and half his money, you will come in for a good share of it." I didn't say anything, but went and told his wife what I had seen. She was the happiest little woman you ever saw. She ordered out her carriage, and made me go with her to the place where the room was. Yes, she went right into the room and saw he had been reading over her old love letters and crying. I left 'em alone, but they hunted me up and I got a handsome reward.

**DANGERS THAT BESET HIM.**

"Yes, a line man is exposed to danger every day. Take it in the winter time in the East when the poles and wires are covered with sleet that thick that to go up one is almost equal to climbing the perpendicular wall of a glacier. The wonder is to me that I am alive after mending wires for twenty years. The chief danger is from decayed poles, broken cross bars and now there is the electric light wire which is deadly when it is dangerous. Although these wires are supposed to be covered with a non-conducting substance, it has been shown innumerable times that the covering is susceptible to atmospheric action and wears off in places where there is the slightest friction. To get a shock from one of the electric light wires is worse than being struck by lightning. Wherever the wire touches you it burns like a red-hot iron, cutting furrows like vitriol.

"When I was in Dakota I had several narrow escapes from being frozen to death in blizzards. They are the storms that come blowing over the prairie, filling the air with fine, white powdery snow and obliterating every landmark. Talk about drifting snow, people that never saw a blizzard drift don't know anything about it. Why, I've seen it drift a two-story house out of sight in a few hours. And cold! Whew! talk about cold! Why, you can't tell how cold it is; a thermometer won't measure it. One night about ten years ago I got caught in a blizzard near Yankton, and was nearly saved from death by a miracle. A break had been located about twenty miles from the town, and I was sent to repair it. Before reaching the point a storm came on, and in less than ten minutes I was as completely lost as if I had been in the middle of the ocean. I knew that to stand still was death sure, so I trudged manfully along, taking a hap-hazard direction. The wind and snow were howling and swirling around me, when all of a sudden I felt myself falling. I landed on a pile of soft snow, and found myself in a well something like thirty feet deep. The well was dry, and there was not sufficient snow to accommodate me. Above I could hear the wind roaring over the prairie. I had room enough to move about and keep my blood in circulation. This I did all night. The morning dawned clear and cold, and I was deliberating on my chances of being rescued, when I remembered that I had my climbing spikes with me. With their aid I managed to climb out and found a party who were in search of me.

"I could relate many more adventures of a similar nature, but I want to tell you about another danger that besets us in large cities.

**THE MAN WITH THE CLUB.**

"There are always a number of cranky property owners who refuse to allow lines to be stretched from their houses. With these we sometimes do battle, but the rule is to resort to strategy, and once the line is fast to their houses they dare not remove it, because to do so is against the law. I remember one old coddler in New York. For over six weeks the boys had tried to make a line fast to his house, but he laid in ambush near his skylight and drove them all away. The superintendent was about to give up the task and string the wire in a different direction, when I volunteered to attempt it. I fixed my time early in the morning. I reached the roof through an adjoining house, under pretext that I was a fire warden, and wanted to examine the fire walls. The line had been coiled on the other side of the building. I passed my heaving-line over and made fast my insulator to the objectioning man's chimney-pot without the old fellow's putting in an appearance. I then got the wire up and had just made it fast, when the old fellow jumped through the opening, club in hand. He struck me a blow on the arm that nearly broke it. I did not wait to argue matters, but made a jump, and landed on a roof about seventeen feet below. The line was fast, and my mission was ended. O, yes, a line man has lots of fun for \$50, \$60 and \$75 a month."

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One hundred and sixty acres of fine land, within seventy-five miles of Los Angeles, with good title from the State of California, will be sold at the extremely low price of \$10 per acre. Owner in need of money, and must sell. Apply immediately. McDuffee Bros., 216 North Main.

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To go out and see the George Dalton, Sr., tract. These fine lots are way below the market price, and the street-car ties and rails laid past the property. Call on Charles Victor Hall at 2 p.m. and see the lots; 41 E. Spring st.

Rosecrans first, last and all the time with us. Be sensible, and buy your lots where you can enjoy life and make money. Rapid transit with our motor road running every fifteen minutes.

By far the best investment and largest line of agate, stamped and japanned ware ever shown in Southern California. E. E. Crandall & Co., 131 and 133 West First street.

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Will give a picnic and ball, October 9th, at City Garden. Proceeds to be used in furnishing new uniforms for the band.

Cherries, doctors, judges, merchants and capitalists have bought at Rosecrans, and also the outgrown newspaper men have invested.

**Kore With the Tide.**

Secure a lot in the Wolfskill tract; a solid investment.

To young men contemplating matrimony, buy a lot at Rosecrans.

# MONTALVO!

THE CHARMING, NEW SUBURBAN TOWN

## San Buenaventura!

The Capital of Ventura County.

Great : Credit : Sale!

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MONTALVO is situated on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and is 4 1/2 miles east of San Buenaventura, the capital of Ventura County. The town is most admirably situated. It is above the fog line, and commands a most magnificent view of the ocean, the lofty mountains of Ventura and the rich and fertile valley. Among the many improvements to be built at once are the depot, costing \$250,000, the hotel, to cost \$50,000, and the Montalvo Seminary, the university of Southern California. MONTALVO has many natural advantages, and is destined to become one of the best towns on the coast. As a health sanitarium it is unsurpassed. The sale will commence simultaneously at San Buenaventura, Los Angeles, San Diego and Oxnard. This fine property must be seen to be appreciated, and those purchasing lots from distant points will be allowed a rebate on their railroad fare.

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THIS BEAUTIFUL TRACT OF 64 LOTS IS SITUATED

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## HOOP LA! HOOP LA! HOOP LA!

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THESE FINE LOTS, LOCATED ON BUILDING AVENUE,

Within a block of Vermont ave., on which a street car line will soon be running, are bound to advance in price very rapidly, and are now the cheapest lots offered in that part of the city. To see them is to appreciate them; to buy them is to make money on them.

Prices, \$650 to \$1000. Terms, One-third Cash; Balance Six and Twelve Months. Title Guaranteed Perfect.

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81 WEST FIRST STREET.

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\$2500—Fine corner in Bonnie Brae tract, on Central avenue, west side of street.  
\$4000—1 1/2 lots, on Eleventh street, just west of Pearl; easy terms.  
\$600—Lot on clean side of Oswego avenue, in Watery tract; a bargain.  
\$3500—Lot 2615, on Carroll avenue, Angeleno Heights tract.  
\$400—Each, two fine lots, 5x125, on clean side of Orange Grove avenue, Burbank.  
\$125—Business lots on street car line at San Fernando; 1/4 cash.  
\$300—Lot 6215, on ocean front, at Ballona harbor; 1/4 cash.  
\$500—Lot 6215, at St. Louis.  
\$150—Lot 7215, on Mattie street, in Severance tract.  
\$1000—Lot 6215, on Seville street.  
\$1300—Lot 6215, on Washington street.

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In the hills just beyond the Lick tract and about a mile from the new railroad to Santa Monica.

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HAVE OPENED THEIR ELEGANT SALESROOMS,

AT CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN STS.,

—WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF—

Furniture, Upholstery,

Etc., Etc.

Samples are already set up in their fourth story.

On account of their stores on Main street not being completed, goods will be sold at a great reduction for the next fifteen days, as goods are arriving faster than can be found storage. Now is the time to buy cheap for cash. All goods guaranteed to give satisfaction.

## The World's Medicine.

### The Wonderful Sarsfield Remedies,

Have made complete cures of difficult cases of Liver and Kidney Troubles, Rectal Ulcers, Piles, Blood Poisoning, Hip Disease, Hereditary Blood Taint, Eczema, and Skin Diseases generally.

**SEND FOR CIRCULARS**, describing the cures of Maggie Douglas (said to be the worst case of scurvy in California); Frank Cassidy, of Petaluma; Thomas McCale, of Michigan; Blue, W. B. Fitch, of Lincoln, Placer county; Rev. J. T. Huff, of Turner Station, Oregon; James McCormick, Vice-President Bank of Redding; W. W. Morton, Reno, Nevada; W. B. Deane, Sacramento; John Driscoll, Union Iron Works, Sacramento; Mrs. Henry C. Goodridge, Mrs. Charlotte A. Gilbert, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. E. H. Harrington, all of San Francisco; Mrs. M. A. Adams, Mrs. L. P. Anderson, of Sacramento.

**RESPONDENTS BY LETTER:** Mrs. Sarah H. Cooper, Mrs. Charles Lux, Prof. Denman, Hon. Ira G. Holt, A. D. Carvill, Oliver Hinkley, Lewis P. Sage, San Francisco; P. G. Waterhouse, L. A. Upson, Sacramento; T. B. Harper, Lincoln; Samuel Cassidy, Petaluma; Argus; W. A. Deane, San Francisco Chronicle.

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PRICE, \$1 Per Bottle.

**SARSFIELD'S CHRONIC ULCER SALVE**, for the Cure of Chronic Ulcers and Sores of every description; Eczema, Piles, Varicose Ulcers, Inflammatory Swellings and Skin Diseases generally.  
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## PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLE.

## DOWN THE ST. LAWRENCE—A YACHTING CRUISE.

Drifting About the British Provinces—The Scenery of the Lower St. Lawrence—Some Improvements Needed—The Lepers of Tracadie.

[J. Armour Knox in Columbus Dispatch.] I have had about all the yachting and all the rest I need this summer. I am actually fatigued with resting. When Bacon wrote Shakespeare's plays for him he made one of his characters come on, L. E. U., and say: "If all the years were playing holidays, to rest would be as tedious as to toil." As I am at present estranged from my library, I may have got the quotation wrong, but, as written above, it expresses the idea the author meant to convey.

I am very glad that we have to earn not only our bread but our holiday, by the sweat of our brows. We appreciate the bread all the more because we labor for it. If there was no night the continuous day would be a weariness. If it was not for the days of labor we would not appreciate the holidays. I am beginning to think that I shall be as glad to go back to work as I was to leave it when I entered this three months' rest. A man may get so much pleasure especially if it is all the same kind of pleasure that he will yearn for a piece of plain bread as a ray of change. I believe that today I would enjoy being back in the busy haunts of the metropolis, climbing over my fellow-man in an effort to get a seat in a cross-town car, better than I now enjoy sitting in the woods here on the coast of Prince Edward's Island, with foreign ants and strange members of the big family prospecting all over me.

It is a blessed thing that we are so built by nature, that all of us like change of scene and occupation. If it were otherwise, and humanity had been content to remain as created, we would all be decolored savages, with out a desire to improve our condition or take a chance in the Louisiana lottery.

Yachting is very enjoyable, I know, and I like it, but there is a sort of monotony about dodging the foresail when it gybes to port, and dodging it again—five minutes afterward—when it gybes to starboard; and there is a lack of variety in stepping over the same bucket, and in upsetting the same pot of spar varnish every time you take a turn on deck; and then, a diet in which codfish take "center stage" and plays the leading role, may be nutritive, but is not attractive. These things, however, are not so wearying to me as has been the dreadful sameness of the coast line of the Lower St. Lawrence and of the gulf. I pour out wild unbridled language every morning when I awake and look out on the rocks and hills and cliffs that have the same bare and desolate appearance as have other rocks and hills and cliffs that we have been passing every day for a month. I little thought that I should ever really be filled with a fervent desire to see "Try Biker's Bitters," or "Get your suspenders at Cohen's," painted, in two colors, on the face of Nature, but I assure you I would give a trade dollar to refresh my eye by gazing on a rock or headland so adorned.

I used to like mountains, and I remember when I lived on the plains how tiresome the unbroken curve of the horizon became as we looked on it from day to day, and how Simpson, when he was confined to his bed by a broken leg, used to have a mule stalked out on the prairie to rest his eye on, as he expressed it, and "vary the damned monotony of fifty miles of dead, level dirt."

But that was not any worse than this. Of course, there is some variety in the size of the rocks and hills, but it is the same variety repeated daily, and I have had enough of it. When I have feasted my eyes on all there is of a 10-cent panorama, I don't encore it and ask the man to keep on turning the handle until I get a dollar's worth.

One thing I am glad of, I have escaped from the land infested by the French Canadian. Down here on Prince Edward's Island there are very few of them. I had become so accustomed to exchanging my bad French for their worse English that this morning down in the bay below, when I met a man who had an up-all-night-and-don't-care-who-knows-it expression of countenance, I said:

"Parlez vous Anglaise?" The man said:

"No, faith, an' I don't, an' I'm not ashamed to own it, but I speak English, thank God!"

The inhabitants of this island are mostly Scotch and English, and I have already found that they enjoy a good American joke, when it is laboriously explained to them, put in writing and left with them over night. I have also discovered that any facetious remark regarding Her Gracious Majesty is considered a sin against high heaven and the British Constitution. I saw what I presume was a typical Prince Edward's Islander this morning at 5 o'clock. He was standing on a wharf, full of patriotism and whisky. The spray was dashing against his bare Highland legs, and the wind was tossing the scant locks on his uncovered head, while he was, in the most solemn and reverent manner singing "God Save the Queen."

**THE LEOPERS OF TRACADIE.**

Yesterday I saw the most miserable, hopeless, wretched wreck of humanity that I have ever looked on—a leper. A hundred and thirty years ago, when England and France were at war, the French who lived on the coast near the mouth of the Miramichi River were in dire straits. They were captured by English cruisers that captured vessels freighted with supplies sent to their relief. Their trade in fish and furs was destroyed, and famine was carrying them off by hundreds. A French vessel, in an effort to escape from an English cruiser, ran ashore and was wrecked. The starving and almost naked fishermen seized on the wreckage and, among other things, found many boxes of old clothes. They thanked God and the saints for what they considered a blessing and a manifestation of the Lord's interest in their welfare. The supposed blessing turned out to be the most fearful calamity that could have befallen them. The wrecked vessel had been engaged in the Levant trade before coming to Canada, and the old clothes

had been shipped at Smyrna, and, as subsequent events proved, contained the germs of the most fearful disease that flesh is heir to—leprosy. "The unclean disease" of the Moslem record. This awful malady soon broke out among the half-starved fishermen, and from that day to this, there have been lepers in Canada, and the same sentence has been pronounced on them that the Lord instructed Moses to pronounce on the leper of old, "He is unclean. He shall dwell alone, without the camp shall his habitation be."

At Tracadie there is a lazaretto in which all the lepers are confined. Leprosy is the most hopeless of all diseases and one of the most loathsome. Its progress at first is slow, and the disease is painless; but there is no mistaking the unnatural whiteness of the skin that indicates the first stage of the horrible plague. Then it is that the victim must bid farewell to all that is bright and pure or lovable on earth and suffer a living death in the foul lazaretto, where, with others similarly cursed, he will swell and rot and slowly fall to pieces until death ends his agony. Wives are forcibly torn from the embrace of husbands, and children are taken from their mothers' arms and consigned to the prison hospital. A strange thing about this leprosy is that a healthy mother may have a leprosy child, and a woman in the last stages of the disease has been known to give birth to a child that grew to womanhood and did not show any symptoms of leprosy. When the skin has become perfectly white the second stage of the disease begins, and with it comes pain and indescribable suffering. Yellow spots appear all over the body, and slowly spread until they run into one another. Then the limbs swell and the skin cracks, and the third stage begins with the appearance of dreadful ulcers, the thickening of the skin, the distortion of the features, and the dropping off of joints and fingers and toes. The end is blindness, helplessness, corruption.

Faugh! I wish I had not seen it. I suppose you wish I had not written of it.

## THE GAWKING COW.

## A Bovine That Ought to Be With-drawn from Circulation.

[Pasco Robles Leader.] The presence of the numerous and ubiquitous cow at all times and places, and in all conditions of mental and physical depravity, her propensity for making night deliriums with her cast-iron bell and day dreamful by lowing loudly across the town plaza, the back yard and bosky dell, and above all her weakness for translating the front-yard night-blooming cereus and hibiscus, and the back-yard line-blooming week's washing into her as it were, makes us weary. In short, the vagrant cow makes us tired. For the domestic, stay-at-home cow we have an unadulterated respect, but for the oleomargarine, bull-butler cow we have no respect whatever. The cow that stays at home or goes off quietly by herself and masticates her cud away from the marts of commerce, can be relied on. She is the cow that keeps cool, so that we can have ice cream, milk punches and other soothing summer delicacies. But the butter made from the milk of the prowling cow, that makes a meal of everything and dessert of hair matresses—that butter is rank and has hairs in it. She eats old watermelon rinds, and that's how the water gets in the milk. The cow that behaves herself don't have any water in her milk. Furthermore, the Sabbath-school cow never gets into the pound and nobody puts salt on her tail. We hope the measly cow that gawks all over town will get ashamed of herself now, and not disgrace the town with her un-called-for presence. And if she can't see it in that light, we are in hopes some restrictions will be placed on her, for she has got to be an eyesore and a nuisance.

## A Hopeful Sign.

[N. Y. Times.]

It should be hailed as a hopeful sign of Paris morals when half a dozen married women, all bearing titles, organize themselves into the nucleus of a club whose members are to shorten their hair and wear the toggery of masculines. It has heretofore suggested itself to many foreigners who have been invited to gaze upon the ballet spectacles for which that city is famed, that there might come a time when a considerable number of Parisian females would don wearing apparel of some kind.

## A Fair Count.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Several exchanges in other places have alluded to the unprecedented divorce business transacted in the Chicago courts last Saturday. In so doing they have done injustice to the city. This may have been unintentional, but it is none the less grievous. In almost every instance they have spoken of the number of divorce cases as 100. Unless we are greatly mistaken the actual number was 105. Fiat justitia. Give us a fair count.

## Mining Samples.

[Nebraska State Journal.]

Stranger to Lincoln hotel clerk: "Do you take charge of the valuables belonging to guests?" "Yes, sir." "Have you an absolutely safe place to store them?" "Certainly." "Well, I represent a mining syndicate and I have samples with me that I want taken care of." "Gold or silver?" "Neither. Hard coal."

## Died of Professional Courtesy.

[Harper's Bazar.]

"I saw at once," said a physician who had been called in consultation, "that Dr. Pellet's diagnosis was wrong, but as he was in charge of the case, of course, it wouldn't do for me to interfere." "Did the patient die?" "O, yes; died of 'professional courtesy'—a very common and fatal disease."

## Should Take His Own Medicine.

[Hartford Times.]

A young man, an agent of a book on social etiquette, has been seen and heard in our streets. One young lady says he ought to read the book himself, and perhaps he would know enough to leave one's house when requested to.

## Worth Vs. Shakespeare.

[Harper's Bazar.]

Husband, who is reading Shakespeare: Of all men, Shakespeare certainly possessed the greatest originality. Wife, reading the Bazar: Would you put him ahead of Worth, my dear.

**BANKS.**  
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Of San Francisco has just opened a first-class TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT at No. 253 North Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal., with the largest and BEST selected stock of Woolsens that has ever been brought to this city, consisting of the very latest styles of FRENCH and ENGLISH HEAVY, FINE, DIAGONALS, CASHMERE and SCOTCH TWEEDS, RINGS, CLOTHES, and Double goods of all descriptions, from which he will make suits to order at a reduction of 25 percent. less than any other tailor in the city. Made up by White Labor. Honest dealing, prompt attention, with perfect fit guaranteed or no sale is his motto.

Suits made to order from.....\$25.00  
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At Half Price:  
THE CELEBRATED UNSHUI

Orange trees of Japan, the most hardy of any in cultivation, having choice seedlings fruit will be furnished by general agent for them for Southern California, at \$50 per 100, for the season of 1888.

Send for circulars.

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Two miles from Santa Ana. First-class accommodations. New house and new furnishings throughout, and the most delightful place to spend one day or many in Southern California. Street cars run regularly to and from Santa Ana.

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J. N. GREGORY, SOLE AGENT.  
THE CORNER FIRST AND MAIN STREETS.  
The trade supplied.

**Legal.**  
**Certificate of Co-partnership.**  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ss.  
I, the undersigned, DO hereby certify that we are partners in a partnership business in this State, at the County of Los Angeles, county of Los Angeles, under the firm name and style of Stern, Loeb & Co. That the names in full of all the members of such partnership are Emanuel Lionel Stern, Leopold Loeb and Benjamin Stern, and that the places or respective residences are set opposite our respective names hereto subscribed.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this 7th day of September, A. D. 1887.

**NAMES.**  
Emanuel Lionel Stern, Los Angeles City, Cal.  
Leopold Loeb, Los Angeles City, Cal.  
Benjamin Stern, Los Angeles City, Cal.  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ss.  
On this 7th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, before me, H. W. O'Melveny, a notary public, in and for said Los Angeles county, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared Emanuel Lionel Stern, Leopold Loeb and Benjamin Stern, known to me to be the persons described in and whose names are subscribed to the within instrument, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at my office, in the city and county of Los Angeles, the day and year first above written.

H. W. O'MELVENY, Notary Public.  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ss.  
I, C. H. Dunsmore, County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Superior Court, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of the original certificate of co-partnership of Stern, Loeb & Co., on file in my office, and that I have carefully compared the same with the original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Superior Court, this 7th day of September, 1887.

C. H. DUNSMORE, County Clerk.  
By J. M. DUNSMORE, Deputy.

**Notice for Publication of Time for Proving Will, Etc.**  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, ss. In the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, do hereby give notice that on the 14th day of October, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the court room of this court, Department 2 thereof, in the Jones Block, city of Los Angeles, county of Los Angeles, and State of California, has been appointed as the time and place for hearing the application of Walter S. Newhall, praying that a document now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to him, the said petitioner, at which time and place all persons interested therein may appear and contest the same. Dated September 3d, 1887. C. H. DUNSMORE, County Clerk.

**Notice to Creditors.**  
ESTATE OF WILLIAM W. WILLARD, deceased. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said William W. Willard, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them to the said administrator at the law office of Housenau & Hatch, rooms No. 31, 32 and 33, Baker block, in the city of Los Angeles, State of California, the said being the place of the transaction of the business of said estate.

Administrator of the Estate of William W. Willard, deceased.  
Dated September 7th, 1887.

**Unclassified.**  
**CALKINS CARRIAGE COMPANY,**  
Corner Los Angeles and Arcadia, Sole Agents for Southern California for

**THE STEEL GRAB BUGGY.**  
Practically Indestructible.

No Wood to chink, break, decay or warp out. The bolts or clips to become loose or rusty. A gear made entirely of steel, riveted together, and not to be broken, will last forever.

MANUFACTURED BY  
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Also for the Buckeye Buggy Co., Columbus, O.; R. F. Briggs & Co., Amesbury, Mass.; A. M. Parry & Co., Amesbury, Mass.; Hiram W. Davis & Co., Cincinnati, O.; Dayton Buggy Co., Dayton, O. Repairing, painting and trimming.

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The yacht Aggie will make an excursion trip to

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EVERY WEDNESDAY.

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The Aggie is 75 feet long, 23 feet beam, and registers 10 tons; is a splendid sea boat, and the fastest yacht on the coast. She is handsomely fitted up with everything that contributes to safety and comfort, and will easily accommodate fifty persons.

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Master Yacht Aggie, SAN PEDRO, CAL.  
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A charming resort for health pleasure and rest, on west slope of Sierra Madre Range, 6 miles north of San Bernardino, 200 feet above and 55 miles from the sea. All modern appliances. Telephone connection. Send for circular. Address R. R. DARTY, Manager, Arrowhead Hot Springs, San Bernardino, Cal.

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This choice piece of property has but recently been subdivided

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Parties wishing to purchase may apply to

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More Sold Than Any Other Lawn Mower Made.

EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED.

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**Sale!**

At Corner Ninth and Main.

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**HARRY ETTLING, Auctioneer.**

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Planing Mills at Los Angeles, Pomona, Monterey.



## OVERLAND SKETCHES.

AN OLLA PODRIDA OF WIT,  
PHILOSOPHY AND HUMOR.A Tramp Discovers the Soft Side of  
a Mother—The Bellman Disables Up  
the Cleveland and Spreads Him-  
self on the Forakers.

[The Bellman in the Chicago Tribune.]  
"Say!" said an angular woman as she came to the door with a slight limp in her walk, and hailed a passing stranger; "say, was my husband telling you anything about me down there on the corner?"

"No, ma'am."

"Ah! he better not! I saw him stop you while he was waiting for the car and laugh and haw-haw, and act like an idiot I thought may be he was telling you something."

"No, ma'am. He was speaking about the prospects of an open winter. What was it you were afraid he had told?"

"Why, you see, this morning I caught a glimpse of a woman just going with a new style of wrap on, and while I was hurrying to the window to see it I struck my foot on the rocking-chair and hurt it so I can't hardly walk. That's all there is to it; but he seemed to think it was awful funny, and I expected he was just big enough fool to go and tell every man he met. If he'd said anything to you I was going to tell you about how he came home from lodge last week and fell over the baby's cradle and lamed his wrist. O, I can keep up with him, and I've lived with him long enough to just know all his tricks, and mother is coming on a visit next week, and she knows him, too! You men aren't so smart as you think you are sometimes!"

"Madam," said the tramp, as he stood at the back door; "madam, would you mind givin' a poor man wot hain't had nothin' fer two days a few cold victuals?"

"Yes, sir, I would mind it. You are able to work, and you won't get anything here."

"Good by, ma'am; if I can hold out to drag myself away from yer yard you'll never see me ag'in. But it is hard, madam, to be thus unfeelin'ly treated after standin' up fer yer fam'ly when it was slandered!"

"When did you do that?"

"Jes' now at the next house. Yer little boy was over here, and the woman called him a red-head, and an' told him to go home. She were bringin' me a great foppin' jag o' grub on a platter at the time, but I couldn't stand it, an' I says, sez I: 'Madam, the little feller's hair hain't red!'"

"Ah, I see, and you lost the food by it! But hold on, I'll make it all right with you. Red-headed, indeed! The child's hair is no more red than mine!"

"Thankee, madam, that looks like the stuff. Cold ham, yes—yes. A little too salt is the only trouble with it. I low this is baker's bread—better'n you'd be likely to make I reckon. You more of a brindle, madam; but I don't plum sauce, madam. No mustard fer the ham? Ah, yes, you have, thankee. Don't keef fer any beans, madam—feed 'em to your husband! I'm very fond o' pie—keep the plate, madam—though the under crust on this is jes' a little mite raw an' doughy. You should a' warmed the coffee a little, try an' mind it next time I call. Jes' do up that chicken an' them tarts fer me—in printed paper, please, mornin' paper preferred, then I can read an' improve my mind. Very keeful of my mind, madam, very. Well, I good-by!"

"Just a moment, my good man—did it make her pretty angry when you told her his hair wasn't red?"

"No, ma'am, not at all—I guarded ag'in it, madam! I says like this, sez I: 'Madam, the little feller's hair hain't red!' an' then I adds on an' says: 'It's more of a brindle, madam; but I don't blame you fer not wantin' such a pizen-looking kid 'round—he's liable to steal small things! Her grub were better seasoned than your'n, madam! Don't git mad! Hey? Dog? You hain't got no dog, an' I ain't scared! Good mornin', madam. There's yer kid comin' now!'"

"I really should never have tackled the Cleveland-Foraker complication. I wouldn't have done so if I had known how bad it was. But I did. And so I went to reading about it in all the papers. And this is the way I find it stands:

"Mrs. Cleveland was very cordial in her greetings at the Philadelphia reception. To the lady who preceded Gov. Foraker she said as she grasped her hand: 'How swell you are looking this evening, and what a lovely fil of your new silk is, isn't it? Do come up and call on me tomorrow.' Just at that moment Gov. Foraker stepped up and her head, suddenly elevated appeared lost as she stared at a fly high on the opposite wall. The Governor presented Mrs. Foraker in due form, at which Mrs. Cleveland elevated her chin fully four inches higher. The Governor and Mrs. Foraker stepped along to the President, the Governor extending his hand. The President stepped back and hissed through his clenched teeth: 'Don't you touch me, you old hypocrite—get back or I'll paste you one.' The procession then moved on and Mrs. Cleveland and Gov. Foraker were seen tonight, and says he is glad of it and wishes the President had hit him once or twice."

"There is positively no truth in the report that Mrs. Cleveland or the President snubbed Gov. Foraker. The facts in the case are as follows: When the Governor came to Mrs. Cleveland she extended her hand and gave him a hearty grasp, saying: 'Delighted to see you, Governor! And is this Mrs. Foraker? Do you know I have always wanted to meet you! Did you read 'She'? No? Come up tomorrow and I'll lend it to you—I have it in two styles of binding!' As they passed by the President he said: 'Hello, Foraker, old boy! Put it there! Glad you came! Mrs. Foraker, delighted to see you.' As the two moved away the President and his wife followed them with their eyes, their faces wreathed in smiles."

"Then, again, I get it this way: 'As Gov. Foraker stepped up to Mrs. Cleveland she threw up her hands, uttered a shrill cry and turned away screaming: 'Take them away, some-

body, take them away.' Just then the President stepped quickly forward and hit the Governor a powerful blow on the nose, knocking him into the foot and throwing several of the guests on the floor. As the Governor attempted to rise the President yelled as he swung his arms about: 'Keep back, gentlemen, keep back; this is my fight! Keep your hands off of him, he's my meat!' The police quelled the disturbance. The Governor says he was hit and is glad of it, only he wishes the President had been allowed to jump on him with his feet while he was down."

The following is also on good authority: Mrs. Cleveland had no sooner taken Mrs. Foraker's hand than she led her to one side, where they engaged in a confidential chat, which lasted the rest of the evening. Many of the other guests felt hurt because they could not even catch Mrs. Cleveland's eye after she grasped the Governor's hand very warmly and said: 'Mighty glad to see you, Governor!' He then whispered something in his ear, and the Governor replied as he put his hand in his pocket: 'Ah, left your pocketbook in your other trousers! All right, here's a tenner—let me know if you need more!'"

Again I am led to believe this is the way it happened: "When Cleveland learned that Gov. Foraker was coming in the procession he seized a heavy center-table by the legs and began to swing it around and clear out the crowd. When he came to Foraker, he struck him repeatedly with the table and chased him out of the building and down the street six blocks, howling at the top of his voice: 'Let me at him! Down with Foraker! I'm the bad man from Washington, D. C.' and similar expressions. Mrs. Cleveland shouted, 'Bravo, Grover!' and went into hysterics. Gov. Foraker says he only regrets that the President did not catch him and tramp him into the ground. He seems very much elated over the affair."

Then they do say that it was something like this:

"On arriving in Philadelphia the first question Mrs. Cleveland asked was: 'Is Gov. Foraker of Ohio here?' On learning that he was, she dispatched the President to hunt him up. A half hour later, Mrs. Cleveland and the President and Mrs. Foraker took a boat and went out fishing on the Schuylkill and paid no more attention to the celebration. Cleveland remarked to a gentleman that got out with his old friend Foraker as good a thing as he wanted."

I am still reading, and it begins to look now as if I would soon know all about it.

## WATTERSON'S DIARY.

How Often and Effectually He Has  
Read Randall Out of the Party.

[Louisville Post.]  
We have been permitted to copy the following interesting items from the political diary of Henry Watterson:

January—Read Randall out of the party.

February—Read all Democrats out of the party who are in any way interested in manufactures. Also read Randall out.

March—Read all Democrats out of the party who are not in favor of absolute free trade. Also read Randall out in a terrific editorial.

April—Denied that I ever advocated free trade in public and in private.

May—Read Cleveland out of the party and denounced him and all his cabinet in a crushing article. Also read Randall out of the party.

June—Read all Democrats out of the party who are in favor of Federal aid to education. Also disposed of Samuel J. Randall and read him out of the party.

July—Read the Virginia Democrats and all who have any respect for Randall out of the party.

August—Read Randall out of the party three times a week in a series of the most withering articles ever written. Consequently Randall is ruined, though I can't get him to realize it. He does not even seem to know that I am attacking him.

September—Tried through friends to induce the President to consult me about the tariff bill which he, Carlisle, Scott, Fairbank and Randall are framing, but he is so ignorant of my great ability to handle such an intricate problem or is so mad with me because I crushed him with one of my letters that he won't do it. Faded man! He is so stolid and stupid that he seems really to have a contempt for me. But I shall soon write a double-leaded article that will destroy him completely. It will be copied in the Sun.

This publication is made entirely without Mr. Watterson's sanction or knowledge. Were his well-known modesty would undoubtedly prevent its insertion in these columns.

## Two Views of the Case.

Old Farmer: That was an able article of yours last week, Mr. Skinkins, on the Folly of Female Fashions. I told my wife it was the best thing you had written since we've been taking the paper.

Mr. Skinkins, editor of the Shaw's Fork Tomahawk (passing his hand across his brow, with a look of intense but willing devotion to intellectual labor): Thank you, Mr. Leeper, it more than pays me for the hard work I do on my paper when I see that it is appreciated.

Miss Cedarcreek (coming in an hour later): I have called, Mr. Skinkins, to ask you to stop my paper. That article of yours on the Folly of Female Fashions was insulting to all women, and some of my friends think it was meant for me.

Mr. Skinkins (with indignant sympathy): I don't wonder at your being offended, Miss Cedarcreek. It was insulting and outrageous, and I have written to the publishers of my patent inside that if they ever put in an article of that kind again I shall transfer my business to another firm.

## At Hebevale.

Prompter (to leader of suppers at dress rehearsal of the stirring Roman drama, Right Against Might): Now, are you all right with the cue? Leader: I am so, sir. When the man in the toga (toget) bolters to the gurnel—Prompter: The girl! Leader: "Katy Field, we get ready, and when he sings out 'Run and crackers—'" Prompter (frantically): "Cattiff, yield!" "Romie and Gracchus!" stupid! Leader: Jesso, sir—we are to go for the chap in the brass waistcoat.

## MATTHEW COOKE.

THE STATE'S FIRST CHIEF HORTICULTURAL OFFICER.

A Good and Useful Man—A Natural Student and a Self-Taught Scholar—The Author of Several Entomological Works.

(Dr. W. Coquillett in the Pacific Fruit-Grower.)  
Matthew Cooke, well known throughout the entire length of this coast for his labors in regard to the suppression of insect pests, died at his home in the city of Sacramento, Cal., on the 25th of August of the present year, in the 56th year of his age.

Mr. Cooke was born and educated in the north of Ireland, where he held several responsible positions at an early age. He afterwards followed the sea for several years, finally drifting to California, where, in the city of Sacramento, he shortly engaged in the manufacture of fruit boxes. In the fall of 1883 he failed in business, and from that time until his death, lived a retired life.

He first turned his attention to the study of entomology shortly after engaging in the manufacture of fruit boxes. Finding that the codling-moth was making inroads in the pear and apple crops around Sacramento, he determined to investigate the life history and habits of this pest, and, if possible, to discover some remedy whereby its destructiveness could be arrested.

He chose for his field of investigation the large pear orchard of C. W. Reed, situated in Yolo county, just across the Sacramento River, from the city of Sacramento. Here he carried on his investigations after his work in the box factory was over for the day, making use of a locomotive headlight to enable him to witness the operations of the insect at night.

On the 6th of January, 1879, Mr. Cooke issued his first publication on entomology—a four-page octavo sheet containing a brief account of the codling-moth, together with a remedy, which consisted in spraying the infested trees with a solution composed of sulphur, lime and water.

Mr. Cooke took an active part in the passage of laws relating to the suppression of insect pests, and when, in the year 1881, the State Board of Horticulture was organized, Mr. Cooke was chosen its first president.

Executive Horticultural Officer. During the year above mentioned he prepared and published a "Treatise on the insects injurious to fruit and fruit trees of the State of California, and remedies recommended for their extermination," an octavo pamphlet of seventy-two pages, illustrated with seventy-two woodcuts, principally of insects. It contained an account of the codling-moth, pear saw-fly, red spider, tent caterpillar, currant borer, scale insects, and a few others, together with remedies for their suppression, besides much other matter of interest to fruit-growers.

Mr. Cooke held the above office for about two years, when the bill creating the present State Board of Horticulture went into effect.

In the fall of the year 1882 Mr. Cooke proposed to publish an exhaustive treatise on the injurious insects occurring upon this coast, and desiring to incorporate in it the entomological report made by the writer of this sketch and published in the tenth report of the State entomologist of Illinois, he wrote to the State entomologist, Dr. Cyrus Thomas, asking for my address, but he had scarcely mailed the letter when he received one direct from me—the first I had ever written to him.

The first time I ever met Mr. Cooke was in Los Angeles, in the month of March, 1888. He had brought a party of his fruit-growing friends on an excursion to this part of the State, and upon their return to Sacramento they were so pleased with the manner in which he had conducted the affair that they presented him with an elegantly engraved silver water pitcher.

In the summer of 1888 Mr. Cooke published two works on entomology, and it was the privilege of the writer to aid him in preparing the manuscripts and correcting the "proofs" for these works. The largest one is entitled "Injurious Insects of the Orchard, Vineyard, Etc.," and contains 422 pages, 378 woodcuts. It consists principally of the personal observations of Mr. Cooke and of the writer, and the rest is drawn from the writings of others, especially those of Prof. Riley and Dr. Packard, Harris, Fitch, Thomas and others.

The smaller work is entitled "Insects, Injurious and Beneficial," and is intended as an introduction to the study of entomology. It was written by the writer of this sketch, partly from notes made by Mr. Cooke, but chiefly from the writings of others. I am informed by Mr. Cooke's son, R. J. Cooke—that a second edition of this work is shortly to be published.

For several months after the issuance of these works on entomology Mr. Cooke was engaged in writing articles on insect pests for the Record-Union, of Sacramento, which journal bears testimony to the ability of Mr. Cooke by stating that they never found it necessary to reject anything he wrote. He also delivered several lectures upon the subject of entomology, and wherever he went, succeeded in awakening the keenest interest in this sub ect.

In politics Mr. Cooke was an ardent Republican. In religion he was neutral, despising hypocrisy of every form, and holding to the every principle of "Doing unto others as you would that they should do unto you."

He was of that broad-souled type of an Irish gentleman, possessing the happy faculty of making a friend of every one he met.

Mr. Cooke leaves a most estimable widow, two sons and two daughters, besides a host of sorrowing friends, to mourn his loss.

On account of the increased travel east, the Santa Fe route has arranged for extra Pullman cars on their through Kansas City trains. They are also now running their emigrant tourist sleeping cars direct from Los Angeles to Kansas City direct.

## Dummy Railroad.

The dummy road is now in operation and regular trains are running to Pancho. The best speculation in lots is offered to those who buy now. No. 21 West First street.

Pure sparkling water at Roscomans. Get our lot at once.

An Opportunity seldom offered.  
The Santa Fe Railroad Company are largely interested in the new town of Santa Fe Springs, at Pullen Wells. Consequently, all the projected improvements will be rapidly pushed until completed. This is the only resort with in seventy miles of Los Angeles where first-class medicinal springs are found. It will, therefore, always be filled with health-seekers. The enterprising firm of Byram & Poindester have secured 300 acres immediately adjoining the best side of this town of Santa Fe Springs, and will sell no town lots at all. They offer it only in blocks of from four to ten acres, at low acre prices, on easy terms. This gives buyers an opportunity to make handsome villa homes or small farms, just inside a railroad depot, handsome new hotel and other extensive improvements. Any purchaser of this property can double his money by subdividing into lots. Call on us for maps and further particulars. Byram & Poindester, 27 West First street, Los Angeles.

Sidewalks.  
John Haag, 55 Earl street, is prepared to lay artificial stone sidewalks, and guarantee them. Prices reasonable.

No shanties built at Roscomans: 24 elegant houses, ranging in price from \$200 up, to be given away. You will get one. Buy at once. Water with every lot at Roscomans.

Medical.

## TWO FRIENDS MEET.



"Hello! old fellow. What have you been doing to yourself? You look like a subject for the undertaker," exclaimed the man on the right.

"I have been taking mercury and potash mixtures until they have nearly ruined me," squeaked the old man on crutches.

"And I," said the other, "have been taking the genuine Swift's Specific, which has built me up from the first dose."

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC.  
Nature's own remedy, made from roots and herbs of the forest of Georgia, and a method by which it is made was obtained by a half-breed from the Creek Indians, who inhabited a certain portion of Georgia, which was communicated to one of the early settlers, and thus the formula has been handed down to the present day. The demand has been increasing until a \$100,000 laboratory is now necessary to supply the trade. A foreign demand has been created, and enlarged facilities will be necessary to meet it. This great

## VEGETABLE BLOOD PURIFIER.

Cancer, Catarrh, Scrofula, Eczema, Ulcers,

Rheumatism, Blood Taint, Herp-

itary or otherwise.

WITHOUT USE OF MERCURY OR POTASH

Dr. Steinhart's

Essence of Life!

This Great Strengthening Remedy and Nerve Tonic

POSITIVELY CURES

Nervous and Physical Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Involuntary Weakness, Urinary System, no matter in what manner they may occur. Weakness, Lost Manhood in all its complications, Prostrations, and all the evil effects of youthful follies and excesses.

A Permanent Cure Guaranteed

PRICE, \$2.50 PER BOTTLE.  
Or five bottles for \$10.00. Sent upon receipt of price or C. O. D. to any address, secure from observation. Communications strictly confidential. Call or address

DR. P. STEINHART,

NO. 34 NORTH MAIN STREET,

Opposite new Postoffice Building, Los Angeles, California.

N. B.—Also the Essence of Life is put up in pill form. Price, \$2.50 per box, or five boxes for \$10.00. Sent upon receipt of price. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.; 6 to 8 p.m. Sunday, 2 to 3 p.m.

## ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.

THE NEW MEANS OF CURE.

DR. E. ROBBINS'S ELECTRO-MEDICAL

INSTITUTE.

Corner First and Spring sts., entrance on First at 100 West 1st up, at considerable expense, with everything that is necessary to cure chronic and so-called incurable diseases by the most electrical apparatuses in the world. Turkish and Russian baths; also Electric, Sulphur and Ruspary baths. Dr. Robbins has had several years' experience in the Australian colonies, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Denver, and five years in Los Angeles, and hundreds of leading citizens can testify to the wonderful effects of electricity in curing cases of chronic diseases, when all else has failed, and therefore all persons suffering should try this new remedy before abandoning all hope. After every medical treatment the patients are given the Massage treatment by persons of their own sex. The doctor diagnoses diseases, without explanation from the patient. His office hours are from 9 to 12.1 to 5 and 7 to 9.

## WOOD AND COAL.

AUSTRALIAN COAL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—At yard of the Los Angeles Gas Company, corner Aliso and Center streets.

LOS ANGELES GAS COMPANY,

Office No. 28 Sonoma street.

## HAY, GRAIN, WOOD AND COAL.

STANBURY BROS. & HARVEY, Fort st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. Telephone 472. Or drop promptly attended to and delivered to any part of the city. Patronage solicited.

WHEN YOU OPEN A PACKAGE OF

GYPSY QUEEN

CIGARETTES

Notice the delicate color, the superiority of workmanship, and the exquisite aroma from the lighted cigarette.

ALBERT MAU & CO., Sole Agents, 641 N. Main St.

## BATH &amp; POSMIR.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

Corner Vign and Castelar sts., Los Angeles

## Real Estate.

BONNIE WEISS

TRACT

Corner Ninth and Alameda Streets.

THE GEM OF ALL THE TRACTS

Situated Near the New Passenger Depot of the Southern Pacific Railway Co.



PRICES:

From \$600 to \$1000, Easy Terms. 1-3 Cash, 1-3 in 6 Months, 1-3 in 12 Months.

INTEREST ON DEFERRED PAYMENTS, 8 PER CENT.

Free Carriages.

STAUNTON &amp; MATTHEWS

3 North Main Street, Los Angeles.

THE DIAMOND-STREET TRACT!

The Most Beautiful Subdivision

EVER OFFERED FOR SALE

IN THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

ONLY 12 MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CENTER OF BUSINESS.

THE LOCATION is on both sides of the WEST END RAILWAY on DIAMOND STREET. The West End Railway is a continuation of the Second Street Cable Road. The property is bounded on the north by Temple street, upon which the Temple Street Cable Road will soon be extended. The ocean and mountain views cannot be excelled, and is far superior to any other tract WITHIN THE CITY.

THE DIAMOND STREET TRACT

Adjoins the Baptist College and beautiful grounds thereof. If you want a HOME or an INVESTMENT, secure it in the DIAMOND STREET TRACT. You will never have another opportunity for so profitable an investment—one that will triple or quadruple within a few months. In this location you have the fresh ocean breeze.

The sales of this tract will not be made by any lottery scheme, nor will the attention of purchasers be called to it by brass bands or free lunches, but will be sold solely on its merits.

You will bear in mind that THIS PROPERTY IS IN THE CITY, and the prices are lower than lots in the new sites in the country, from five to fifteen miles distant.

WATER WILL BE PIPED IN FRONT OF EVERY LOT. ALL LOTS HAVE AN ALLEY. EACH ONE IS WORTH DOUBLE THE PRICE ASKED. THESE LOTS WILL SELL RAPIDLY, SO HURRY UP AND SECURE A GOOD LOCATION.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half cash, one-fourth in six months, and the balance in one year, at 10 per cent. interest. Apply to

MORFORD &amp; SON,

No. 110 N. Spring Street, Temple Block.

CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS!

—THE BEAUTIFUL—

CLEMENT TRACT!

On Pine and San Pedro Sts.,

—IS NOW READY AND FOR SALE BY—

GOLDSWORTHY &amp; CHRONIS, 53 &amp; 118 TEMPLE BLOCK.

This is one of the most beautiful tracts ever put upon the market. Finely improved in vines, oranges, walnuts and deciduous fruits. City water piped on every lot. Cement sidewalks in front of every lot. A certificate of title issued with each sale. Two lines of proposed street railroads through the tract. A little over a mile from First street. Fifteen minutes' walk from the site of the new government building. Ten minutes' walk from the new \$500,000 hotel on Main, between Ninth and Tenth streets. Free carriages to take you to the tract.

Price of lot from \$300 to \$1000. Terms easy—\$100 to be paid on day of sale, the balance of one-third to thirty days, one-third in six months, one-third in twelve months. Interest, 8 per cent. on deferred payments.

Goldsworthy & Chronis, Rooms 53 & 118, Temple Block.